

MAYORAL MERRIMENT



A moment of merriment is welcomed by three mayors during otherwise heavy hearing by Senate Finance subcommittee on revenue-sharing at Newark's Federal Building. Enjoying the respite

are, from left, Mayors Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, Edward Koch of New York and Thomas Dunn of Elizabeth.

PHOTO BY ROBERTA CRANE

New Team at Top: It's Hill and Banker

After nine years as assistant business administrator, Elton E. Hill became business administrator of the City of Newark on July 1.

Chosen for the post by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson with the approval of the City Council, Hill replaced Business Administrator Milton A. Buck, who has been appointed executive director of the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

At the same time the Mayor decided, on Hill's recommendation, to move Budget Director Thomas A. Banker into the assistant business administrator's position on July 1.

Hill, 48, a friend of Gibson since childhood, has been assistant business administrator since the Mayor first took office in 1970. Since then Hill has earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Rutgers University and a master's in public administration from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Banker, 28, joined the city government in 1975 and became budget director in 1976. He has a bachelor's degree in engineering from N.J. Institute of Technology, and a master's in communications from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Under Newark's present form of government, adopted in 1954, the business administrator is the second most important executive. He directs the

Department of Administration — which includes the Divisions of Budget, Personnel, Purchasing, and Taxicabs, and the Offices of Real Property and Consumer Action — and also oversees all other departments and agencies.

Under the Mayor's direction, the business administrator has the primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of all city operations.

Buck, who has been administrator for two years, was chosen by the Housing Authority commissioners last month to take charge of the agency on July 1. He succeeded Robert Nötte, who resigned last year to run for county executive.

"Of all the appointments I have made," Gibson declared, "I am most proud to announce the

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CITY, TOO, SEEKS MORE MPG

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has ordered a series of steps to reduce fuel consumption for the City of Newark's 1,000 cars and trucks. Last year the fleet gulped down more than 1.6 million gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel.

The Mayor says he wants the number and size of vehicles decreased, and unimportant trips eliminated. He also ordered new procedures and devices to minimize waste.

Gibson said the program to curtail fuel consumption will include elimination of some 145 existing vehicles, installation of monitoring devices in 400 vehicles, tighter

control on fuel dispensing, and improved protection against siphoning.

"This plan should be fully implemented by Sept. 1, at which time we expect the city's fuel consumption to be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent below that of one year ago," explained Gibson.

The fleet reduction involves 95 cars and other light vehicles and 50 heavy trucks. The action will shrink the fleet to 880 vehicles, down from the 1,025 currently in use. There were approximately 1,250 on the road in 1976.

A special area will be established near City Hall for

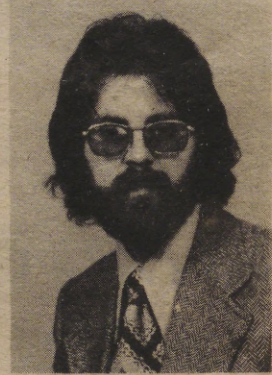
storing municipal vehicles at night and during weekends. Speed and distance recording devices will be installed in all sanitation, police and motor pool vehicles.

"It is imperative that we take every possible step to conserve fuel and save tax dollars, while maintaining all essential services," Gibson adds: "Our employees must be every bit as conscious of the energy crisis when they operate municipal equipment as they are when using their own cars. Those who don't develop this consciousness — and develop it quickly — can no longer be permitted to use

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ELTON E. HILL



THOMAS BANKER

(W) RIGHT APPROACH Tenants Redeem Housing Project, Once Near Ruin

By JANICE NEWMAN

In 1970 Stella Wright Homes was still relatively new — only 10 years old, to be exact. Yet if you were to ask tenants what they thought of the 13-story public housing complex, you would have heard tales of elevators constantly out of order; a defective incinerator system which belched soot and smoke into halls; broken windows in a majority of apartments; repairs left uncompleted for years at a time; rat and roach infestation; vandalism, and poor security which, combined with real and imagined crime problems, made tenants afraid to leave and their friends afraid to visit.

Today, if you ask tenants what they think of living in Stella Wright they may show you their newly renovated apartments, complete with modern kitchen appliances and cabinets, new showers (which they didn't have before), freshly painted walls, nice tile floors, and a new security and intercom system.

Where more than two-thirds of the 1,200-unit complex was vacant a few years ago, there is now a waiting list for apartments. Where there were once complaints of an unresponsive Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority, there is now pride in proclaiming that the entire complex is managed by tenants who are usually accessible and very concerned in maintaining "their home."

This change did not occur overnight or by magic. It was the result of a bitter four-year rent strike, the longest in this country's history. Negotiations during the strike were unproductive; the tenants' leaders and attorneys went to jail for contempt of court, tenants

were forced to ward off eviction actions involving approximately 11,000 people.

Finally, an announcement of the project's closing was made and some rent-paying tenants were removed. However, neither the tenant organization, by then a closeknit, dedicated group, nor community activists, nor the Federal Court would allow Stella Wright to be turned into a nine-acre vacant lot.

An injunction was issued, negotiations resumed and on July 17, 1974, an order ending the four-year strike was entered. The final order called for establishment of tenant management of the complex (a first in Newark public housing), appointment by the Mayor of a public housing task force to monitor NRHA-tenant relations, appointment of a tenant from a high-rise project to the NRHA's Board of Commissioners, and payment by tenants of back rent. Also ordered was an infusion of HUD funds to rehabilitate the dilapidated project.

The process has been slow but after nearly \$10 million in federal funding, all but 22 apartments have been renovated. These 22 apartments are slated for senior citizens and require special equipment.

Whereas in 1975 the vacancy rate was 66 per cent, today it has shrunk to 2 per cent. In 1975 only 78 per cent of current rents were being collected, while today there is 92 per cent current collection, and back rents are also being paid. The average rent in 1975 was \$48; today it's \$92. This is a reflection of the higher incomes being attracted to the complex. The rent is based on 25 per cent of a family's income, and while only low-income people can apply for public housing, Stella

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PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES

Melinda Harris enjoys her new apartment at Stella Wright Homes with her daughter, Contessa, and son, Derek. Buildings have been completely rehabilitated and are now managed by tenants.

Unique Project Tells Homebound Aged, Disabled: GO!

By LAWRENCE PARSONS

If you are a disabled person or senior citizen, you no longer have to sit at home counting the cracks in your four walls. You can get out of the house. And you can do it for free.

Thanks to "Project Go!" of the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry at 969 McCarter Highway, you can travel anywhere within Essex County at no cost as long as you are a county resident. All you have to do is call Project Go a day ahead of time at 623-9224, and one of the program's vans will pick you up and take you to your destination.

Project Go operates Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Top priority is given to persons with medical

appointments, but the program takes the handicapped and elderly to supermarkets, drug stores, job interviews, social events, and anything else within the county.

There is a limit on how much income a person using Project Go can earn, but the requirements are flexible and very few have been turned away on the basis of income. Persons who live in public housing or who are receiving any public financial assistance are automatically eligible.

"Mostly everyone in Essex County is eligible, especially senior citizens and handicapped persons," says Sandra Bolden, director of the project. "Since the program began in September 1975 we have turned away only three persons because their incomes were too high."

In spite of the availability of the program, relatively few disabled persons make use of its five vehicles. Four are vans capable of carrying two persons in wheelchairs and 12 others, while the fifth is a 15-passenger mini-bus.

The majority of persons presently served by Project Go are senior citizens. This, Bolden feels, is partly because several other organizations, such as the Mount Carmel Guild and the N.J. Commission for the Blind, provide some transportation for the disabled, and partly because senior citizens have a better grapevine concerning available services.

"We get some handicapped persons, but not the number we'd like," says Bolden. "Senior citizens meet for lunches

and other activities, and therefore have a much better flow of information about services."

Project Go is not the full answer to the transportation needs of the handicapped and elderly because its limited schedule rules out any night life or weekend trips. The project sometimes schedules trips at other times for groups, however, and has special activities during the summer for disabled children and adults.

One of the vans equipped to handle wheelchairs is assigned to the North Ward and Belleville-Nutley area, while another handles the South and East wards of Newark as well as Maplewood and Irvington.

A third van travels through the Central

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HEALTH UNIT OPENS IN NORTH NEWARK

A new health center to serve thousands of families in the North Ward of Newark has been dedicated by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and other officials.

Speakers at the ceremony praised the new North Newark Community Health Center at 741 Broadway as the culmination of a long effort, and the newest symbol of the city's progress in health care.

The new center, in partial operation since March, is located in a two-story building once occupied by the American Legion Hospital. The old hospital was bought amid much controversy in 1974 and completely renovated by the city at a total cost of about \$900,000.

The Mayor said the new center will help offset the departure of private physicians from the city, and provide the preventive care to enable many people to avoid hospitalization.

Gibson noted many rates of disease and mortality have been cut in half in Newark in the 1970s, and said even greater headway against disease could be made if the United States

adopted a system of national health care.

"One day we will get there," the Mayor declared. "We live in the world's richest country, and it is almost criminal that we still have to fight for a national health care program."

Councilman Anthony Carrino of the North Ward and Councilwoman-at-Large Marie Villani joined health administrators in urging North Ward residents to make full use of the facility.

Carrino said the center, first proposed in 1974, had been "a long time coming," but he expressed appreciation to the city administration for sprucing up the facility and the neighborhood around it.

Andrew Repka, manager of the new facility, said he hopes it can bring together the many segments of the North Ward.

The center is one of seven supported by the city, and is the second to be operated directly by the Department of Health and Welfare. It has a staff of about 20, including four physicians from the National

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This was the happy scene at Rotunda Pool in the North Ward as children found relief from heat in five city swimming facilities. Although budget cuts forced a reduction in hours, city has been able to open its own pools plus four in schools and social agencies. Swimming instructions and contests are provided, too.



PHOTOS BY ROBERTA CRANE

While other Newark recreation centers have been refurbished and reopened, the Morris Avenue facility may be retired permanently. The pool and game room of the 1925 building have been heavily vandalized, and budget cuts have hindered efforts to secure center and resume services there.

KEEPING COOL IN PARK AND POOL

The Newark Department of Recreation and Parks is running a nine-week program of free summer activities through August 31. The schedule includes swimming, baseball, soccer, track and field, camping, and jazz concerts.

Swimming is available seven days a week from 12 noon until 8 p.m. at five city pools. Recreation and Parks provides swimming instruction at these sites Monday through Friday from 11 a.m. to noon.

The pools in the program are Boylan Street, 926 South Orange Ave.; Rotunda, 75 Clifton Ave.; Hayes Park East, 23 Waydell Street; John F. Kennedy Recreation Center, 211 W. Kinney St.,

and St. Peter's Recreation Center, 378 Lyons Ave.

Swimming activities are also coordinated by the department at pools at Central High School, 345 High Street, and Chancellor Avenue School Annex, 225 Chancellor Ave., Monday through Friday from noon to 9 p.m.

Soccer, baseball, track and field, and other athletic activities are held seven days a week at the Ironbound Recreation Center, 26 St. Charles St., from 12 noon to 9 p.m., and at St. Benedict's Field, 304 Third Avenue, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

There will be sports also at Ironbound Little League field, Chestnut and Hanover streets, and at

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Roseville Coalition Plans Rebuilding of Neighborhood

By LAWRENCE PARSONS

After almost four years of community organizing, it now appears the Roseville Coalition may finally accomplish its goal of neighborhood revitalization. And residents of Roseville, represented by the coalition, will have the final say over whatever improvements are made.

This dream came closer to realization in November 1978 when the coalition unveiled a preliminary plan to upgrade a commercial area fronting on Orange Street. With recent endorsements by the Newark Municipal Council and the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO), the group is now even more confident that its plan will be carried through.

The preliminary plan, drawn up by the Architects' Community Design Center at 370 Orange St., calls for the rehabilitation of 27 blocks bounded by 7th Avenue, Interstate Highway 280, 1st Street, and the East Orange city line.

Proposals outlined in the "Orange Street Revitalization Study" will become final only after the Roseville Coalition has decided what types of businesses and structures would most benefit the area.

"Neighborhood residents have the first right to say what should happen in their neighborhood," says Rev. Frank Testa of the Coalition. "We developed our preliminary plan to show the city and businesses that we were serious about the project and weren't going to wait for someone else to decide to do something."

The Roseville Coalition was founded with eight member organizations in

1975 to act as an advocate for the area's residents, and help insure that public services are provided for them. Since then the group, which is made up of churches, community groups, block associations, and the Newark Boys Chorus, has grown to some 30 organizations.

In keeping with its philosophy that

neighborhood people must have a choice in the issues concerning them, the coalition has actively dealt with Roseville's housing needs, juvenile crime, police protection, recreation, and food shopping. As the coalition grew in size and confidence, however, its role expanded from activist to redeveloper.

With the area declining in spite of

efforts to revive it, the group's members decided something positive had to be done and they were the ones who should initiate it. And redevelopment of Orange Street was determined by the coalition to be in the best interests of the Roseville community.

"Many of us didn't expect we would be the ones to take this step," says Father Testa. "But we got taken up with the need to develop this commercial strip and decided to move ahead on it."

Among the proposals are the construction of a full service supermarket, low-rise apartment buildings, and a Roseville Coalition park. Also, the flow of traffic on some streets would be changed to relieve congestion, and other streets would be closed off completely to make room for new construction.

Before any of this can happen, however, the coalition must select a developer for the project, do a market study to determine what types of businesses to attract, and obtain funds for redevelopment.

At a recent meeting, the Newark Municipal Council voted unanimously to support the coalition's application for funds to do the market study. Along with this, MPDO has agreed to apply for an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) to finance the Orange Street project.

The Roseville Coalition's preliminary Plan proposes that development take place in two phases. In the first, existing structures between North 6th and Gray streets would be rehabilitated. This section, which includes the banks, post

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Forecast: Sunny and Warm



These young people from Louise A. Spencer School assembled 150 metal cans into a solar collector that will use heat of sun to help keep their classroom warm next winter. Their collector is one of community projects in "Soft Energy Expo-79" at Newark Museum until Nov. 30. Students are (in back, from left) Greta Boughton, Andrew Holley, Leslie McMillan, Darryl Johnson, Ahmed Turner and Terry Robbins, and (in front) Bruce Moore, Crawford Stevenson and Ronald Rice. PHOTO: Mary Sue Sweeney

'CAPSULAS DE VIDA'...

La Ciudad de Newark hace planes para distribuir "Cápsulas de Vida" a miles de ancianos e incapacitados que residen en la Ciudad, de modo de poder ofrecer información vital de inmediato a cualquier persona que les asista durante casos de emergencia, anunció el Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson.

Las cápsulas son pequeños pomos dentro de los cuales se puede guardar la historia médica de una persona en el refrigerador. Calcomanías especiales serán pegadas a las puertas de sus refrigeradores, como un aviso a la policía, bomberos, personal de ambulancias o de escuadra de emergencias, indicando que la información

médica se encuentre en el interior.

"Este tipo de información podría ayudar a las personas enfermas o lesionadas seriamente, en caso de vida o muerte," dijo Gibson. "Queremos asegurarnos de que este programa funcione efectivamente para aquellos que más lo necesiten."

"El Programa está siendo auspiciado por la Oficina del Condado de Essex que trata con asuntos de ancianos, la Asociación de Oficiales de Salud del Condado de Essex, la Asociación Farmacéutica del Condado de Essex y la Compañía Hoffman-La Roche, Inc.

En Newark donde se estima que más de

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'VIALS OF LIFE'

The City of Newark is distributing "Vials of Life" to thousands of elderly and handicapped residents so their vital information will be quickly available to anyone assisting them in emergencies.

The vials are small capsules — like pill bottles — in which a person's medical history can be stored in a refrigerator. Special decals are put on the refrigerator door to alert police, firefighters, ambulance crews or emergency squads that the information is inside.

"This kind of information can be a matter of life or death if someone is seriously ill or injured," Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson says. "We want to be sure this program works

effectively for those who need it most."

The program is sponsored by the Essex County Office on Aging, the Essex County Health Officers Association, the Essex County Pharmaceutical Association, and Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., a drug firm.

In Newark — where more than 50,000 persons are estimated to be eligible — the program is coordinated by Philip Orlando, director of the Newark Office of Elderly Affairs, and Vera Thigpen, senior planner for the Newark Health Planning Agency. Both agencies are in the Department of Health and Welfare.

The Vial of Life kit includes a

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\$4-Million Health Center Is Being Built Downtown

Work is under way on a \$4 million public health services building in downtown Newark.

The three-level, block-long structure will house a community health center for the central area of the city, as well as administrative offices of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson says construction is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1980. Ground was broken May 22.

"The need for this facility has been evident for many years," the Mayor declares. "It will symbolize well the priority that we put on improved health care for the people of Newark, and it will enable us to raise the levels of efficiency and dignity with which our city health services are rendered."

Douglas Morgan, director of health and welfare, said the department's many functions can be better coordinated in the new center. "We're spread all over now," he says, "and people are sometimes confused about where to go."

This will be the third

community health center operated directly by the city. The others are in the Dayton Street and North Newark areas. Together with five centers operated by private groups, they form an expanding network of health facilities.

"This network has helped us achieve sharp reductions in the rates of death and disease, in spite of the departure of many private physicians from Newark in recent years," the Mayor observes.

The new center is being built on a sloping site on William Street between Arlington and Shipman streets. It is just west of the Health Division dispensary, and faces the new athletic field being built on the north side of William Street by St. Benedict's Prep School.

Morgan says the dispensary will remain in its present building, but some operations may be transferred from there to the new facility. Also going into the new structure will be agencies now housed at 2 Cedar St., 605 Broad St., 1 Lincoln Ave. and other locations. These

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HELEN DEMYRICK

DeMyrick Now Aide to Mayor

Helen DeMyrick, who has been personal secretary to Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson since he took office in 1970, has been named administrative assistant to the Mayor.

In the new position Mrs. DeMyrick has taken on a wide variety of responsibilities, including office management, assistance to callers and visitors, and representation of the Mayor's Office at meetings.

In announcing the appointment, Gibson said: "Helen DeMyrick has earned my fullest confidence in 8½ very eventful years. She has demonstrated the kind of sound

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WHERE THERE'S SMOKE ...You'd Better Have a Detector!

Fire Director John P. Caufield has reminded all property owners that the mandatory Smoke Detector Ordinance was effective May 1, 1979. By that date it was the responsibility of every owner to install at least one approved smoke detector in every dwelling unit.

Caufield reminds all owners that the penalty for failure to comply is \$25 for the first offense, and \$100 for each subsequent offense.

Caufield also cautions all tenants it is a violation of the Fire Prevention Code for anyone to interfere with smoke detectors in any way.

The director says the law will be strictly enforced for both owners and tenants. Information concerning smoke detectors and proper locations for them may be obtained from the Fire Prevention Division, 733-7490.

Some 42,000 pieces of literature were mailed to property owners and an extensive public relations campaign is under way to promote smoke detectors.

The city's largest landlord, the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority, is installing smoke detectors in all 12,674 public housing units in the city. The work is being performed by NRHA's Youth Employment Training program for public housing tenants. The installations are expected to be completed in October.



Operation of new smoke detector in city-owned house at 165 Bergen St. is explained by city carpenter Matthew Rotondi, left, to tenant Michael Rutherford. Newark is installing safety devices in some 450 residential properties owned by the city and occupied by more than 800 families. Tenants also receive instruction on fire and health hazards.

'CLEANEST SUMMER' IN FULL SWING

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has officially kicked off the "Summer '79: Cleanest Summer of All Time" campaign in Newark during a rally in Military Park.

"I am appealing to all Newark residents and all people who enter our city daily to join with me in a continuous effort to stop litter in Newark," said Gibson.

The rally also featured the first public performance of Newark's Clean City campaign song, "Clean Up Newark," composed and arranged by Harold "Chink" Wing. It was performed by a group of

professional musicians and students from Maple Avenue School.

"This year's cleanup campaign will be quite different from previous campaigns," explained Clarence Coggins, coordinator of the Clean City Program. "Thousands of summer youth workers will be directing their efforts to transforming Newark from a grimy, littered inner city into a clean, uncluttered urban center."

"The most meaningful thing a young Newark resident can do this summer is roll up his or her sleeves and help to rinse away the filth and debris that have

caused negative attitudes toward our city on the part of both residents and potential residents," Coggins added.

The Newark Board of Education, the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, the Safe and Clean Program, the city's Sanitation Division, and the General Services Department will operate most of the summer cleanup programs in which the youths will be enrolled. Among the target areas are streets and sidewalks of the main thoroughfares, empty lots, areas adjacent to schools, parks, recreation centers, and the grounds of housing projects.

Tri-City Turns Tenants into Owners, Houses into Homes

By LAWRENCE PARSONS and LESTER A. RITCHWOOD

Up in the western — most section of Newark's Central Ward, a group called the Tri-City Citizens Union for Progress has found a unique method of providing good low-cost housing for people of their neighborhood. Since the organization's incorporation in 1967, it has rehabilitated some 100 buildings and established a housing cooperative owned and operated by its residents.

Known as Amity Village, the project has received national recognition as one of the few cooperatives in the country where persons with middle and lower incomes have a share in the corporation that owns their buildings. The "poor people's cooperative," as it is sometimes called, is located in a 12-block area dominated by three-family dwellings and bounded by Springfield and 16th Avenues, the Irvington city line, and South 17th Street.

The project has provided 300 apartments, many with three bedrooms, since the first Amity Village co-op was completed in 1971. Tri-City is now in the process of completing the conversion of structures for a second

co-op called Amity 2A.

And recently, because of Tri-City's experience as a neighborhood redeveloper, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has contracted with the group as an "Advanced Neighborhood Organization." Under this contract, Tri-City will receive funds to rehabilitate 50 dwellings while providing technical assistance to other redevelopment groups across the country.

To become a resident and shareholder in Amity Village, families or individuals must earn no less than \$10,900 and no more than \$17,500. This is required under guidelines by the Housing Finance Agency which provides federal subsidies for co-op members.

Also, a down payment of \$550 is required to buy into the co-op. After this, residents pay a certain amount every month, just as though they were paying rent. What they are actually paying, however, is their mortgage fees, taxes, utilities costs, maintenance, and other operating charges on a monthly basis.

"The difference between the situation here and regular rentals is that there's no profit involved," says Edward Andrade, director of housing for Tri-City and one of the group's founders. "The people here own the

place and are paying the exact cost of running it."

Residents of Amity Village live quite comfortably for the money they pay, according to Andrade. All renovated apartments are furnished with wall-to-wall carpeting, dishwashers, modern kitchens, and new bathrooms. And three-bedroom apartments run for about \$215.

"Most people are shocked when they go inside one of our apartments," says Andrade. "They can't believe there are things like this in Newark."

Tri-City was an outgrowth of the civil rights movement of the 1960s. A group of Black activists brought together at the 1967 Black Power conference in Newark joined forces in this city, Paterson, and Jersey City.

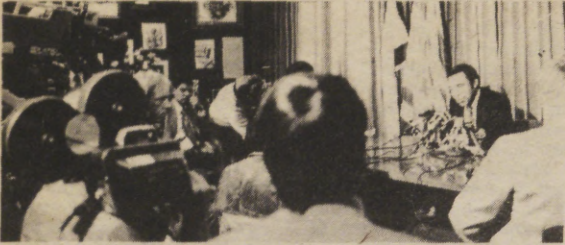
These activists — including both church leaders and lay people — felt that Black Power would lose its meaning if they failed to build upon it. Tri-City chose to rehabilitate buildings so it could provide reasonable housing for neighborhood residents. At the time no such redevelopment activity was taking place in the state.

To accomplish this, Tri-City set up a housing cooperative in 1967 with a loan of \$1.2 million from

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MAYOR'S MANY PARTS

He's Center of Media Attention...



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson is much in the public eye, and reporters move en masse into his office when he has major announcements. This was the scene as the Mayor fielded questions from radio, television and newspaper staffers during a recent session.

...Winner of National Acclaim...

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has received the prestigious Jefferson Award of the American Institute for Public Service in a ceremony at the U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington.

Gibson, who began his tenth year as Newark's chief executive on July 1, was one of three persons to receive the award for "Greatest Public Service Performed by an Elected or Appointed Official." The award was presented by actor Kirk Douglas.

The Jefferson Awards were established in 1972, and past recipients included former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, consumer advocate Ralph Nader, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, farm union leader Cesar Chavez, and Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

In his acceptance speech, Gibson pledged he will "actively participate in economic, political

and social activities which will elevate the quality of life for all of our people; and will add my voice to all other voices which are demanding that our nation and world be directed by moral force."

Sharing the award with Gibson were Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit and Mayor William D. Schaefer of Baltimore.

The awards are given each year in five categories, and recipients are selected by a board composed of people from all parts of the country.

The American Institute for Public Service was established by Samuel Beard with the help of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio. The organization's purpose, in Beard's words, "is to remind us that the highest individual challenge is the call of public service, and to reward those who have served us with distinction."

...College Instructor in Politics...

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark will teach a new course, "Minority Politics and Public Policy," in the Department of Black Studies at Rutgers University in Newark this fall.

This will be Gibson's first teaching position at a college in New Jersey. Earlier this year he conducted a course at the New School in Manhattan.

In a lecture-discussion format, his course at Rutgers will focus on political power and its impact on minorities, says Prof. Wendell A. Jeanpierre, chairman of the Black Studies Department. Gibson will also examine the social and economic factors that affect Black communities.

"The course will be useful

not only to students majoring in Black studies, but to those in urban affairs, sociology, political science, economics, journalism and related disciplines who may have to work with, or understand, ethnic minorities," Jeanpierre noted.

"Mayor Gibson is uniquely qualified to teach the subject and will bring a wealth of experience to the classroom," Jeanpierre added. "He has been president of the U. S. Conference of Mayors and has emerged as one of the most respected municipal and government leaders in the country."

The three-credit course is open to all interested persons. Further information: 648-5496 or 648-5498.

...and a Mellow Man with a Sax!



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson coaxes some mellow sounds from the saxophone during Jazz Week jam session at City Hall. Dr. Aaron Bell, left, of Essex County College appears delighted with Gibson's effort, while professional saxist Buddy Terry, right, seems quietly intrigued.

PHOTO BY ROBERTA CRANE

MANY AGENCIES RESHUFFLED TO BOOST SPEED, EFFICIENCY

Newark's city government has undergone its biggest reorganization in 24 years in hopes of improving efficiency and speeding delivery of services to the public.

At the urging of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, the Newark City Council on May 2 adopted ordinances affecting more than a dozen agencies in four departments. Some have been moved, others consolidated, and some new ones created.

Most functions of the old Department of Public Works have been shifted to an expanded Department of Engineering. Remaining public works functions have been combined with activities of the Department of Recreation to form a new Department of General Services.

And a new unit to manage the growing number of buildings taken over by the city in foreclosures has been created in the Department of Administration.

"It was time for us to streamline our structure," says Mayor Gibson. "Our government had developed in piecemeal fashion over many years. We found ourselves with duplication and fragmentation of some services, and a confusion of responsibility."

"We have tried to take a hard, rational

look at many of our agencies, and rearrange them in a way to assure tight management and fast response. In addition, we are now incorporating into our permanent structure certain functions — such as demolition of abandoned buildings and maintenance of city-owned real estate — that have been carried out on an ad-hoc basis with federal and state funds."

The three ordinances represent the biggest changes in the city's government since adoption of the present charter in 1954. The affected agencies account for more than one-fourth of the city's operating budget and personnel.

Milton A. Buck, then city business administrator, explained that a major goal of the reorganization is to group services rendered directly to the public in one department, while those provided to the city itself — such as maintenance of municipal buildings and vehicles — would be consolidated in another department.

The Department of Engineering has been enlarged to encompass not only its present function but five new divisions: Sanitation, Traffic and Signals, Streets and Sidewalks,

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It's Not the Greatest



Muhammad Ali Avenue seems more like a chump than a champ, as illegal dumpers deposit mounds of debris in urban renewal area below Bergen Street. If this keeps up, Ali may ask city to restore name of Waverly Avenue to street renamed for him last year. Long, low building in background is General Electric plant.

Development Efforts Move into 5th Year

The City of Newark plans to step up the demolition of abandoned buildings and the rehabilitation of sound housing in the fifth year of the multi-million-dollar Housing and Community Development program.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, with the approval of the City Council, has obtained \$15.6 million in federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Gibson says the city has been allotted about \$1.3 million less for the coming year than for the former fourth year of the program. Most of the funds will be used to continue an array of projects in urban renewal, housing development, public works and social services.

But even with the reduced aid, the amount of money for demolition is being increased from \$1.6 to \$2 million so that another 300 derelict structures can be torn down.

At the same time the amount budgeted for the Neighborhood Improvement Program (NIP), which gives partial cash rebates to homeowners for improvements, is being doubled — from \$739,400 to \$1.4 million. This will permit expansion of three of the program's eight target areas, and finance the rehabilitation of some 450 homes.

The program developed by the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO), Gibson says, "reflects our response to the public's enthusiasm for the housing rehabilitation rebates, and the public's concern about the dangers of abandoned housing."

While supporting many ongoing activities, the new budget provides for the

beginning of only two major new projects — clearance for a parking lot for Symphony Hall and for a new senior citizen complex on the St. Mary's Orphanage site in Vailsburg.

An old apartment house at Chestnut and Orchard streets will be bought and demolished for the parking lot. And the orphanage tract at South Orange and Sandford avenues will be acquired and prepared for a Cleveland developer who is planning a 200-bed nursing home and two senior citizen residential towers with 400

Continued on page 17

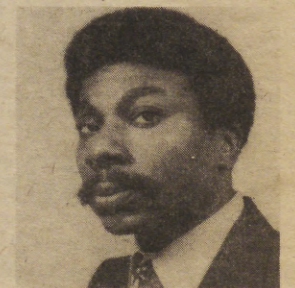
Lawyer Named Public Defender

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has appointed Ernest H. Thompson Jr. to the position of municipal public defender. Thompson, who has served as assistant public defender since December, 1977, assumed the position vacated by former Defender Robert Brennan last February.

Before joining the Public Defender's Office, Thompson served as assistant corporation counsel for Newark's Law Department. In this capacity he served as legal counsel to the Departments of Public Works and Recreation and Parks, and the Taxicabs Division. He was instrumental in the creation of the starter agreement between the City, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and the taxi drivers to establish more efficient cab service at Newark International Airport.

Thompson, who resides at 803 So. 10th St., was a field examiner with the National Labor Relations Board of the federal government before joining the Newark Law Department in 1975.

A graduate of Kent State University and Ohio State University Law School, Thompson was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1973.



ERNEST THOMPSON JR.

Step OFF the Gas!

Fire Director John P. Caufield has issued a warning against stockpiling gasoline in cars or homes.

The director warns that storing gasoline anywhere is risky, and keeping it in an automobile trunk or in a home can be extremely hazardous.

One gallon of gasoline contains energy equivalent to 43 sticks of dynamite. Gas cans may leak, filling the trunk or storage area with highly combustible vapors that can be ignited by static electricity, or intense heat from the automobile's exhaust system, Caufield adds.

"Bringing gasoline into a home is as serious as bringing a live bomb into the home," Caufield asserts.

In addition, Caufield cautions gas station owners that gasoline can be legally dispensed only directly into the vehicle or into an approved "safety container." Such containers must be of metal or heavy plastic, with a tight cap and clear markings.

Information

EDITORIAL

WHAT PRICE PARKING?

A while ago some public officials and business representatives posed for pictures to promote the James Street Commons Historic District; They stood on the steps of a townhouse, and held up a sign with the district's name. But when the photographer snapped the shutter, another, larger sign loomed over his subjects. It said, in giant letters: "PARK FAST." That sign had encroached on and changed the character of the picture, even as parking lots have encroached on and changed the character of much of downtown.

Not only in James Street but throughout the central city, parts of our past have been relentlessly knocked down and paved over for parking. Building by building, and sometimes block by block, once-solid neighborhoods have been eaten away to provide storage space for empty cars for a few hours each day. Cemeteries have been plowed up for parking lots, and substantial buildings — theatres, stores, mansions — obliterated. Our federal, state and county buildings and our college campuses are adjoined by acres of asphalt; and yet there is constant pressure to consume still more land for parking.

Up to a point, adequate parking facilities are necessary and even desirable in a busy city. Indeed, the demand for parking is proof of Newark's vitality. Our parking industry thrives because thousands of people come downtown to work, to shop, to study. If they can't find parking, they may look elsewhere for jobs, for stores, for schools. Parking is an essential part of the city's economy; it encourages business, provides employment, and produces tax revenue. And there are cases where parking can improve an area. A clean parking lot is certainly preferable to an abandoned, falling-down building.

And yet, after conceding all these positive points, we still wonder whether too much of our city's small land area — and its great diversity — have not been sacrificed already in the endless quest for handy parking. We are distressed, for instance, by reports that one of the city's largest and finest churches may be torn down to make way for a hospital parking lot. And we are troubled by warning from experts that the energy crisis may worsen steadily — for if that happens, many of these lots could be as empty in the daytime as they now are at night and on weekends. And by then, unfortunately, it will be too late to reweave all the varied parts of our city's fabric that have been ripped out in recent years. The automobile may have won control over much of our land, and our very lives — but it may not last forever.

It's a dilemma, all right, and we have no easy answer. We can suggest that it's time to develop more comprehensive, citywide plans and controls for parking. Maybe we should take a sterner look at any plans for additional surface lots, even as we try to promote construction of garages that can make efficient use of land. Now that cars are shrinking, maybe we can squeeze more spaces into existing lots and along streets. And on the personal level, we can give up a little of our traditional insistence on parking right next to any destination.

But we must do something, and soon, to strike a better balance between parking and all the other services our city needs. For now and in years to come to Newark will be judged primarily on how well and how fully people can live here — and not just on how fast they can park here.



CITY OF NEWARK
Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor

Municipal Council
Earl Harris, President

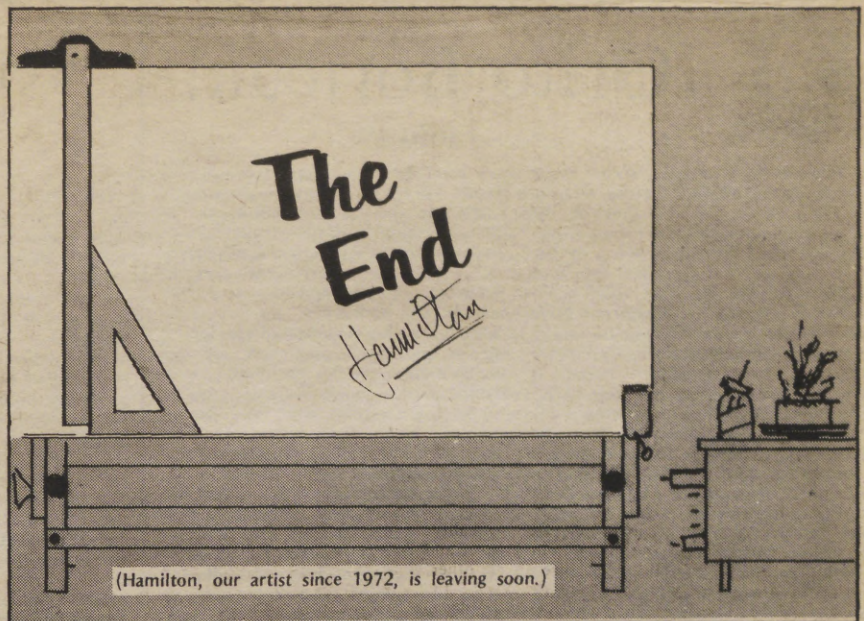
Michael P. Bottone, West Ward	Benjamin F. Johnson III, Central Ward
Anthony Carrino, North Ward	Henry Martinez, East Ward
Ralph T. Grant, Jr., At-Large	Donald Tucker, At-Large
Sharpe James, South Ward	Marie L. Villani, At-Large

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Stan Winters

Around Our Town

Civic spirit has usually been the preserve of small minorities in Newark. Most citizens follow Voltaire's advice and cultivate their own gardens exclusively. They leave public affairs and community well-being to the handful of do-gooders and utopians, that is, until their own toes are stepped on. By and large, Newark's enduring cultural and social institutions were created and maintained by dedicated individuals who toiled to satisfy their civic pride or esthetic sense, but surely not their pocketbooks.

These musings are prompted by recent events which seem to be pulling the city apart. At the dawn of 1979 Newark stood naked before the world, badly divided, a place to make a dollar and split, with no thought to the city's future, tomorrow or five years hence.

Because of the noise of angry voices, the facts that municipal income was dropping and major economies were inescapable were sidetracked. Yet for years we have known that huge chunks of the city's budget (and the school budget) were coming not from funds generated in the city, but from Trenton and Washington. Newark hasn't been fiscally self-sufficient for almost 15 years. Like every other older industrial — or post-industrial — city in the U. S. (Youngstown, Gary, Akron), it relies on transfer payments from other levels of government to survive, and barely at that.

Although the reactions of the unions and their members were understandable, their anger was misdirected. Most of it was aimed at City Hall rather than Trenton or Washington. For while urban jobs and services are being cut, the arms budget still climbs, and state-level fat cats draw hefty salary hikes while a bloated bureaucracy stumbles over itself in Trenton.

Newark, too, may be overstaffed. The city's population has shrunk from 438,000 in 1950 to an estimated 320,000 today. It is inevitable that the municipal workforce should shrink too. Various studies have shown where excess personnel and inefficiency exist. Some criminal justice experts argue that the urban crime rate is unrelated to the number of policemen on the force. When federal

money was flowing freely, people hired in special programs thought the river would flow forever. The mayor has warned people who came to him for city jobs that they had no long-range future unless the city's economy was healthy, but the status of "working at the Hall" was too strong for many to resist.

Suddenly the reckoning has come, but it was only a question of time. Newark's economy was sinking well before the riots and official corruption of the late '60s scarred its image. Only outside subsidy kept services at minimal levels. The fault did not lie purely within Newark, although a hollow public school system must take major blame. There was competition, harsh and powerful, from the New Jersey suburbs, then from the Pennsylvania and Virginia rural areas, and finally from the Sunbelt. Competition drained Newark's proud industry and thousands of jobs; this competition was helped along, ironically, by every major program of the federal government, including interstate highways, defense contracts, and FHA mortgage-lending policies.

No solution, if indeed there are such, will be without someone getting hurt. A renewed flow of federal dollars will mean only a reprieve, not a long-term answer, to the city's employment problems. It may be that a carefully staged and human-centered shrinkage of the municipal workforce is necessary for cost reduction, removal of incompetents, and rationalization of services. This is always politically unpopular; no one wants to be the one to sacrifice if others are not doing so equally. In Newark, the awakening to these prospects has occurred in a sudden, brutal, and fear-ridden fashion. Old divisions and suspicions have been stirred that were lurking just below the surface.

The city's elected officials must resolve matters so that tempers will cool and civic interest will revive. To do otherwise will be to succumb to the hysteria of the moment. Rising above particular interests, and looking to the city's future as a whole, will mean something close to statesmanship, not the traditional methods of Newark politics.

'A Song for Willie'

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following poem was written by Maisha, also known as Melinda Contreras, in memory of a 5-year-old boy who died with other members of his family in a fire on 12th Street last Dec. 8.

A SONG FOR WILLIE

Somewhere in a smoke-filled room
and cities full of confusion
someone decides the futures of others
who are converted into numbers and statistics,
lives which are become monetary entries
on white pages of large leather-bound books.

Someone has the burden to make the decision
to carry the pressure
emanating from the smoke-filled rooms
and confusion from behind the heavy wooden
doors.

The unseen, unspoken words pervade each page:
there is not enough,
there is not enough,
the theme is "need."

We can not check and rebuild
and fix
and fix
and always fix.

so we must cut down
and cut back
and cut off
and cut out
and cut up.

Move the large leather-bound book
this way
and that way — upside down.

Now it reads more clearly that there is not enough.

Nothing can be done
because there is too much smoke
and too many people
and too many needs
and not enough.

Beyond the large wooden doors
there is too much confusion.

—I do not know the answers—
—I do not know the questions—

But once there was a delicate tiny child

And Now There Isn't

There were notes in life's song to be played by an
instrument called "Willie"...

...the song shall now be in discord.

—Maisha



¡Grito Boricua!

ALFONSO ROMAN

This year we have really started well! The seriousness of the crisis in our cities is growing... The situation of the financially disadvantaged groups gets more difficult; to such a point, that it appears to us as if the final goal is to render us extinct.

The President in his budget for 1980 has forgotten our cities and our social programs; and the local administrators are being forced to cut services. "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link." Therefore, we are the ones affected.

I am not going to write about the budget cuts in Newark. It is an important subject, but I believe that we have to place the problem within a larger context.

The North American nation is in crisis, and just as in the past Nero blamed the Christians for the crisis in the Roman Empire or Nazi Germany accused the Jews; today, we — the Hispanics — must serve as sacrificial lambs.

Let's look at the way these dynamics work.

A few months ago, we Puerto Ricans were ridiculed in a pornographic magazine. Swank. It purported us to be the laughing stock of the nation. And we know that, once people laugh at us, we will not be taken seriously, especially in important matters.

Shortly afterwards, The New York Post published an editorial blaming Puerto Ricans and Hispanics for the hospital crisis in New York. Just because there are Puerto Rican and Hispanic employees in these hospitals, and because we are also their clients, we are accused of being responsible for the financial crisis of those institutions!

Still, even more recently, The New York Times minimized the creative and artistic capacity of the Hispanics and the Puerto Ricans in New York. Throughout different articles, we were made to appear as if:

—We, the Hispanics, are not used to the theaters on Broadway. (We must remind these writers, that a theater tradition, plays and playwrights existed in our countries long before Broadway came into being.)

—We, The Hispanics, do not have a Hispanic theater movement in New York, and therefore, must import it from the West Coast.

(We must call the attention of these journalists to the fact that, perhaps the biggest ethnic theater movement in New York City at present, aside from the Blacks, is the Hispanic theater movement. There are over 13 well-established and professionally recognized Hispanic theater companies in New York City today: The Puerto Rican Travelling Theater, The Spanish Repertory Theater Company, INTAR of Theater Row, Nuestro Teatro, The Thalia Spanish Theater in Queens, El Porton and The Dominican Cultural Center, to name a few.

Our Hispanic actors and actresses, despite their brilliant talents, cannot interpret Shakespeare because of their "accent." (What matters in the arts, is the talent and the genius, not the accent. Shakespeare, as well as Sophocles, Ibsen, Goldoni, Moliere, Lope de Vega, Cervantes and many others geniuses of the theater, are universal. Are we, the Hispanics, to criticize those who acted in "Man of La Mancha," adapted from Cervantes' "Don Quijote," because their accent is Anglo instead of Spanish?

And the last and most criminal trend, is that of eliminating our neighborhoods through fire.

All this may seem a mere coincidence. I don't believe so. To me the scheme is quite clear: the ridiculization and negation of our creative capabilities, the use of our people as scapegoats by blaming them for other people's mistakes and difficulties, and last, but not least, our elimination. Simple? No!... It is not as simple as all that. Those who must carry the blame are elsewhere. The endurance

Continued on next page

¡Este año sí que hemos comenzado bien! La crisis de nuestras ciudades se hace mas grave... la situación de los grupos económicamente desventajados se hace mas difícil. Al punto que nos parece que la meta es nuestra extinción. El Presidente en su presupuesto para el 1980 olvida las ciudades y los programas sociales, y los administradores locales tienen que cortar programas. La saga siempre corta por lo mas finito, por lo tanto, nosotros somos afectados.

No voy a escribir sobre los cortes en Newark. Es un tema importante, pero creo que hay que ubicar el problema en un contexto mayor.

La nación norteamericana entera está en crisis, y en la misma forma que en la Roma de Nerón se acusaba a los cristianos de la crisis del imperio; o que en la Alemania Nazi se culpaba a los Judíos, en estos días nosotros tenemos que servir de chivos expiatorios.

Veamos como es que esta dinámica ocurre.

Hace algunos meses atrás se nos ridiculizaba en una publicación pornográfica. Se nos quería hacer el hazmereir de esta nación. Si se rien de nosotros, no se nos toma en serio en otras aspectos importantes.

Mas tarde salió el New York Post con un editorial culpando a los Puertorriqueños de las crisis en los hospitales de New York. ¡Debido a que en ellos hay empleados puertorriqueños y somos clientes de los mismos nosotros somos los responsables de la crisis financiera de tales instituciones!

Todavía mas reciente, el New York Times minimiza la capacidad creativa y artística de los Hispanos y los Puertorriqueños en New York. En diferentes artículos y críticas de arte y teatro, se nos hace aparecer como que:

—Nosotros, los Hispanos, no estamos acostumbrados a los teatros en Broadway.

(Debemos recordarle a estos escritores, que en nuestros países de origen existió una tradición teatral, piezas teatrales y dramaturgos y artistas, antes de que existiera Broadway.)

—Nosotros, los Hispanos, carecemos de un movimiento de teatro Hispano en Nueva York, y por ende, tenemos que importarlo de la Costa Oeste.

(Debemos dirigir la atención de estos periodistas al hecho de que, quizás el movimiento étnico teatral mas grande que existe al presente en la Ciudad de Nuevo York, aparte del de los Negros, es el movimiento teatral Hispano. Hay mas de 13 compañías de teatro profesional Hispano, bien establecidas y reconocidas, en Nueva York hoy día: El Teatro Rodante Puertorriqueño, La Compañía de Teatro Repertorio Español, INTAR en Theater Row, Nuestro Teatro, Thalia Spanish Theatre en Queens, El Portón.

—Nuestros actores y actrices Hispanos, a pesar de sus brillantes talentos, no pueden interpretar a Shakespeare porque tienen "acento."

(Lo que importa en las artes, no es el "acento," es el genio y el talento. Tanto Shakespeare, como Sófocles, Ibsen, Goldoni, Chekov, Moliere, Lope de Vega, Cervantes y otros genios de la dramaturgia, son universales. ¿Qué pasaría si nosotros, los Hispanos, nos pusieramos a criticar ahora el "acento" inglés de los actores anglosajones que han interpretado en el pasado los roles de personajes españoles en la comedia musical "El Hombre de la Mancha," adaptada del clásico de Cervantes, "Don Quijote"?)

Y la última y mas criminal modalidad es la de eliminar nuestros barrios por medio de los incendios "inexplicables."

Todo esto parece ser pura coincidencia. ¡Yo no lo creo así! Para mi el esquema está bien claro: Ridiculizarnos, negar nuestras capacidades creativas y contribuciones culturales, culpamos de las dificultades creadas por otros, y por último, eliminarnos. ¿Sencillo? ¡No! ¡No es tan

Continúa en la próxima página

Columnas Cubanas



YOLANDA ARENCIBIA

Cuba is and will always be foremost in our thoughts and, as the Apostle, José Martí, mentioned in one of his beautiful and vibrant speeches, "for the Cuba that suffers, my first word."

Many events have gone by. Many and diverse are the emotions that have whipped us and great the pain and discouragement we have felt. Fidel Castro is a fiend who knows the psychology and sensitivity of the Cubans and their love and dedication to family. He has tried to divide us. On occasions it may have seemed as if he had accomplished it; but I am certain that after the storm fully subsides, we will see the just reaction of the Cuban who is my brother. Neither the monster, Fidel Castro, nor anything could change our idiosyncrasy and the love that we feel for our country. Our good compatriots will not be annihilated or divided by communism or anyone.

My faith is with my people!

A dawn of hope that illuminates the new year, after so much bitterness and impotence, comes to us through the beautiful work done by the American journalist Mary Jo Patterson in that great local newspaper, Newark's Star-Ledger. The article is entitled "Hard Work Earns Jersey Cubans Success, Respect" (Dec. 31, 1978).

It is a sincere and vivid narrative of what this journalist has found in the Cuban community of the Garden State. She talks about the integrity of the Cuban, his dedication and devotion to work, his love for his family, his great will to excel. She also talks about the Cuban children, their respect for the teachers in American schools and for the elders at home. She also mentions the respect and gratitude of the Cubans for this great country, which so generously opened its doors to them.

The 1970 census points out there were 50,000 Cubans living in the State of New Jersey at that time — that is not mentioning those who were not counted. It is expected that by 1980 there will be 100,000 Cubans here, making the Garden State, aside from Florida, the state where most Cubans live.

Ms. Patterson quotes ex-residents of cities such as Union City, West New York and Elizabeth as saying "You have to hand it to those Cubans. They moved into our dying neighborhoods and turned things around. They made a vibrant commercial center out of faltering Bergenline Avenue in Hudson County and they did the same with deteriorating Elizabeth Avenue in downtown Elizabeth."

She also mentions many Cubans, like Ana Maria Miyares, administrator of one of the branches of the United Jersey Bank in Elizabeth, who through their own efforts and sacrifices have achieved important positions in this country. Something that we are aware of and makes us proud.

Not the silly pride of vanity, but the clean pride that comes from full satisfaction. The Cuban is a dignified honest worker; he loves his family, he is an entrepreneur, and a moral and respectful citizen who loves liberty. The mediocre, ignorant and envious people that criticize and attack us cannot harm us, when the majority of the American people know who we are. Ms. Patterson is a good example of this, when she mentions that:

"The Cuban story is unique, even in New Jersey, which has seen many new immigrants... because the Cuban's reputation for uncompromising hard work, their family pride and their refusal to accept government help, they became a success story of American immigration."

Cuba es y será siempre nuestro primer pensamiento y como dijera el Apóstol en uno de sus hermosos y vibrantes discursos "Para Cuba que sufre, mi primera palabra."

Muchos han sido los acontecimientos. Muchas y diversas las emociones que nos haz azotado y mucho el dolor y el desaliento que hemos sentido. Fidel Castro es un malvado pero conoce la sicología y sensibilidad del cubano y de su amor y dedicación por la familia. Ha querido dividirnos y en ocasiones ha parecido haberlo logrado; pero yo estoy segura de que después que pase totalmente la tormenta vendrá la reacción justa del cubano digno, que es mi hermano. Ni el monstruo Fidel Castro podrá cambiar nuestra idiosincracia y el amor a nuestra patria y a nuestros buenos compatriotas no lo podrá terminar ni dividir ni el comunismo ni nadie.

Tengo tanta fe en los mios.

Una aurora de esperanza que ilumina el Año Nuevo, después de tanta amargura e impotencia, llega a través de un hermoso trabajo de la gran reporter americana Mary Jo Patterson, en ese magnífico periódico local que es el Star-Ledger de Newark. El reportaje le titula "El trabajo esforzado de los cubanos en New Jersey, les ha ganado éxito, respeto y admiración de los americanos." (Dic. 31, 1978).

Es un relato sincero y vívido de lo que ha encontrado la periodista americana en la comunidad cubana del Estado Jardín. Ella nos dice de la integridad del cubano. De su dedicación y cumplimiento en el trabajo, de su amor a la familia cerca o lejana. De su gran deseo de superación. De los niños cubanos, respetuosos con sus maestros en la escuela americana y con sus mayores en el hogar.

El censo de 1971, sin contar los que no aparecen inscriptos arrojó la cifra de 50,000 cubanos en el estado de New Jersey. Para el censo de 1980 se espera que serán cerca de los 100,000, siendo el Estado Jardín fuera de la Florida, el estado en que mas cubanos viven.

Del gran deseo de superación y mejoramiento de los cubanos, nos habla Mrs. Patterson al decir que los antiguos residentes de ciudades como Union City, West New York y Elizabeth dicen: "Tenemos que darle esto a los cubanos, ellos se mudaron a nuestros decadentes barrios y han cambiado los mismos, han hecho un vibrante centro comercial de Bergenline Avenue en Hudson County y han hecho lo mismo en el deteriorado centro comercial de Elizabeth."

Nos habla de muchos cubanos como Ana Maria R. Miyares, hoy administradora de una sucursal del United Jersey Bank en Elizabeth, que a través de muchos esfuerzos y sacrificios han alcanzado altas posiciones en este país. En fin algo que sabemos a plenitud, pero que nos llena de orgullo.

No del orgullo tonto que es vanidad, sino del orgullo limpio que es satisfacción plena: Que el cubano es digno, honrado y trabajador; amante de la familia, emprendedor, moral respetuoso y que ama la libertad. No importa que los mediocres, los ignorantes o los envidiosos nos critiquen y nos combatan. La mayoría del pueblo americano nos conoce en verdad y por eso una periodista y un periodista americano dicen:

"La historia cubana es única aún en New Jersey que ha visto tantas y tan diferentes inmigraciones. Que los cubanos con su bien ganada reputación de trabajadores esforzados, sin quejas, su orgullo familiar y su negativa a recibir ayuda económica del gobierno, se han convertido en un éxito en la historia de la inmigración americana."

NUESTROS COLUMNISTAS

EL REV. ALFONSO ROMAN, de la Iglesia Unida de Cristo, es un líder activo de la comunidad hispana de Nueva Jersey. Hace unos años, dejó su puesto de director del ministerio hispano del Ministerio Ecuménico Metropolitano, en Newark, para convertirse en el director ejecutivo del Congreso Boricua, en Trenton.

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA es Vice-Presidenta de Relaciones Públicas de la Asociación

Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey consejera con la Comisión de Rehabilitación de Nueva Jersey.

MONICA ROJAS ROCCO, proveniente de Colombia, es secretaria y asistente hispana para la Oficina de Información Pública de Newark. Todos nuestros columnistas tienen libertad de expresar sus opiniones personales. Esas opiniones no son necesariamente compartidas por los oficiales de la Oficina de Información.



Sempre Avanti

CARMINE CASCIANO

Eleanor George was down at the Shore. It appeared to be a beautiful summer weekend and there was no feeling of impending disaster. But at home at 288 Clifton Ave. in Newark, fire had struck and a substantial part of the community, a frame three-family house, was destroyed.

Three families were without homes; an ugly sore appeared in the neighborhood, and that August weekend had turned into a crisis. Generally when fire strikes a working-class community it means that the whole neighborhood will be affected. It means that for a good long time the burned-out shell will stay there, as an eyesore, a health hazard and a symbol of a declining neighborhood. The George family had to be relocated.

Shortly thereafter, Vinnie Aulisi and Steve Aduabato were having lunch at the Finish Line. They had been in Barringer High School together; each had gone his separate ways but today they were meeting for a common purpose.

Vinnie Aulisi was the owner of 288 Clifton Ave. and he was concerned about the house. Above all, he didn't want it to affect the quality of life for the rest of the neighborhood. He wanted something done.

Steve Aduabato, as director of the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center at 346 Mount Prospect Ave., was interested in the very same thing. The NWECC, a private, non-profit social service agency, had been dedicated for years to the stabilization of the North Ward. It provides more than 15 programs tailored to the needs of the North Ward community and had been involved in a number of renovation and rehabilitation projects.

More than anyone, Aduabato was keenly aware of what can happen in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and his native city, Newark. He wanted to do something.

Over lunch it was decided. Aulisi offered to sell the shell at a nominal price if Aduabato would rebuild it. Aduabato agreed and work began immediately.

It wasn't as if Aduabato and the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center had the money to do the job. They didn't. But they had some manpower, faith in the community, and the knowledge that something had to be done. To do nothing, was, as Aduabato put it, "the worst possible thing."

Now if you drive by 288 Clifton Ave., you'll see an encouraging sight. It's being rebuilt, and more than that, it's being rebuilt in a manner which reflects a concept of urban programming which is unique, refreshing and effective.

Heading up the work crew is Tom Boutsikaris, 23, a former high school fencer of note who holds a degree in sociology. He's both street-wise and school-smart, qualifications needed on this job.

A second supervisor is Jay Bennett, 21, a wiry young man who gets around quickly on the job. The workers are Kenneth Chamberlain, 18 and Steve Romanski, 18.

At first glance these ingredients may seem like small potatoes when compared to the job at hand. First there's a community organization long on faith but short on building funds; then there's a pair of supervisors both under 25 years of age and three 18-year-old youngsters. Matched against them was the tremendous job of securing the burned-out building, tearing down damaged structural elements, cleaning out the entire house of container after container after container of debris, cutting out what was bad and then beginning the job of rebuilding.

Aduabato was betting on the kids and his organization.

The NWECC staff who pitched in were professionals in their own fields who smoothed the way for the work crew. Steve Sangemino, construction foreman, lent his building expertise; Bob Silverman, an architect, drew up the plans, specifications and outlines; Ralph Ciallella, an administrative type, handled the paperwork; Dave DelVecchio took on the fiscal side of things and everyone was cheering for the home team.

"The kind of thing those youngsters did is just amazing," said Aduabato, while inspecting the progress. The house was secured; the junk ripped out; walls, partitions, a roof, siding and interior walls went up; a floor was put in and window openings cut out. Meanwhile arrangements were being made for the interior work of electricity, heat, water and plumbing.

The house at 288 Clifton Ave. is not finished; nor is the work that the NWECC and its youthful crew set out to do. But perhaps more important than that is that there is a segment of the community fighting the problems of the community.

There is no question in anyone's mind that the house at 288 Clifton Ave. will be finished but already there is a vision of the future when more houses can be turned into homes, and when the community can be assured that someone cares.

The poet Dylan Thomas said once: "Do not go gently into the night; rage, rage against the dying of the light."

That's what 288 Clifton Ave. is all about. A group of young people from different backgrounds with a common goal and the support of a community organization with faith - raging, raging against the dying of the light.

iGrito Boricua!

Continued from preceding page

of the Hispanics is great. We will end up the winners!

We also propose that the solution to the crisis in our cities should not be the elimination of the services that are being rendered to those citizens who are financially disadvantaged, or the total elimination of a particular ethnic group.

The true solution lies in:

1. A real fiscal control within the administrative structure of our cities.
2. A more effective control of the

government's bureaucracy.

3. An honest and real compromise on the part of the financial and contractual institutions, that will work in favor of the revitalization of those neighborhoods in our cities where the poor reside.
4. A total comprehensive planning of the local economies.
5. A true sense of respect towards the human dignity of all the residents of our cities.

We are challenging all those who would like to unite, not destroy our cities and our people.

Think About It

NATHAN HEARD



Stagolee Brown is extremely busy these days working on an idea he claims can put the boot to urban joblessness. He says that even though the idea is in danger of being perfected by Reverend Ike and/or various government bureaucracies, he's working day and night to be the first to market the idea to the (broadest possible) public at its most basic level.

The Grand Idea, he readily admits, isn't new. "Been around since The Word was invented to convey it."

"What is it?" I asked.

"Jive," he says.

"Jive!"

"That's right. Jive is the manifest Truth of any situation!" Stagolee exclaimed. "Jive promotes progress where Truth fails. Why you think so many people are beginning to talk Jive instead of Truth?"

"Because they're liars..." I tentatively quizzed.

"No, man - its because Jive works! Jive is like the sunshine is to the flowers of social progress and upward mobility. So I've got to move fast before the new Urban Policy gets in full swing, 'cause it's so Jive that it could run me out of business before you can say: 'Model Cities, here we come again.'"

"I don't quite get your drift, Stag. I mean, Jive is Jive, man. And everybody knows that Jive ain't really nothing."

With a contemptuous twist of his upper lip Stagolee dismissed my observation. "That's what you say. But if Jive ain't nothing, everything is still everything. Can you dig that?"

I couldn't, but I didn't say so for fear the explanation would be stickier than the premise. Stag had, never been known for his great intellectual depth. (In fact his blood-brother, Suicide Brown, swears that Stagolee couldn't pour water out of a shoe if the instructions were written on the heel.) But that doesn't mean he couldn't outlive the government.

"Y' see," Stagolee went on. "All ya got to do to get over on the bureaucrats is to appear incompetent. Those folks will be so busy feeling superior that they'll turn the treasury over to you just to show you how much power they have. I know a guy who says he's close to getting funded on a proposal to start a program to cure white mice of the dope-addiction they got in lab experiments..."

"Pardon my confusion, but what's that got to do with curing urban joblessness?"

Stag patiently shook his head at me. "Bureaucracy thrives on that kind of competent incompetency, man - theirs, yours, everybody's. It needs the endless referrals, the eyeball-busting paperwork, the perpetual conveyor ride through hallways going to the wrong office to see the wrong person because you must prove who you are to a computer that hiccupped and cancelled your entire existence."

"That's sad. We need better efficiency than that."

"No! It's good," he pointed a stern finger at me. "You don't understand Jive - you sure you were raised in the ghetto? Listen, Jive is the natural contradiction to efficiency, and efficiency

is anathema to our best government bureaucracy; therefore, Jive is government bureaucracy. That's why it works, y' see?"

"The more bureaucracy, the more Jive is necessary to make it necessary to make it work, and the more people you have to use to clean it up. So unemployment declines, see? That's called a pure silhouette by Socrates."

"You mean a syllogism," I corrected him.

"Whatever..." He waved an impatient hand in the air.

"Okay," I nodded. "What else are you going to do to get rid of urban joblessness?"

Stagolee smiled. "I intend to lie a lot to the government."

"How's that going to help?" I foolishly asked.

"C'mon, man! Everybody, even the government, knows that cold efficiency in government would throw so many folks out of work that we would be forced to invent a jobs program all over again."

"Where would you even begin to deal with all that, Stag?"

"Easy. I'll sponsor a disco-hustle contest for senior citizens with the money I raise from a fashion show. Then I'll hold a cross-country track meet between the 'Lifers' prison group and the local chapter of the Gay Society - winner takes all."

"Aw, man, you jiving..."

Stagolee gave me a slow, devilish wink. "Now you're getting the idea, good buddy."

It all seemed so absurd, but I wasn't prepared to discount it out of hand.

"You really expect to get over with that?"

"If you read the newspapers you wouldn't ask me stuff like that."

He frowned for the first time. "I keep telling you everything is everything - and ain't Jive something?"

I stared at him with undiluted astonishment, for I swear his reasoning was beginning to hold a certain logic for me. We parted on my note of confusion and I didn't see Stagolee for months...until, as he'd predicted, an "Urban Policy" was being masticated by aging hippies who'd finally convinced themselves that the system is the solution and Jive was right-on. I asked Stag what he'd been up to.

"Man, I've been busy as a one-legged frog in a mambo contest. Matter of fact, I'm working on a proposal that's got a good chance to be funded."

"Oh? What is it?" The old "go-for" in me wanted to know.

"Well, I intend to research the esthetic qualities of prune-pits and show the results on a sickle-cell anemia telethon that'll be dedicated to helping the urban underclass cope with life."

"Stagolee Brown, you got to be jiving," I said.

"Only as long as it works," Stag grinned.

OUR COLUMNISTS

NATHAN HEARD is author of the novels, "Howard Street" and "A Cold Fire Burning," and has been a singer, movie actor and college professor of English.

STANLEY B. WINTERS, one-time Clinton Hill activist, teaches at N.J. Institute of Technology and directed the 1977 "Conference on an Assessment of Newark."

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA is vice president for public relations of the Cuban-American Association of N.J. and a counselor with the N.J. Rehabilitation Commission.

REV. ALFONSO ROMAN of the United Church of Christ, formerly Hispanic ministry director at the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry in Newark, is now executive director of the Puerto Rican Congress of N.J.

CARMINE CASCIANO is associate director of community affairs for the N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry, and a trustee of the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center. He is a former Newark teacher.

TOM SKINNER, a veteran journalist with wide experience in newspapers and television, was formerly on the staff of the Newark Public Information Office.

MONICA ROJAS ROCCO, a native of Colombia, is an executive and bilingual secretary for the Newark Public Information Office at City Hall.

All our columnists are free to express their personal opinions. Those opinions are not necessarily shared by the staff of the Newark Public Information Office.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We welcome letters from our readers, and we'll publish as many as we can each month. You can write about anything you want to, but please print or type your letter, and include your name and address. Send your letter to INFORMATION Newspaper, 214 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

CARTAS AL EDITOR

Le damos la bienvenida a las cartas de nuestros lectores, y prometemos publicar algunas de ellas cada mes. Usted puede escribirnos sobre cualquier tema, pero por favor escribanos en letra tipo imprenta o a máquina, e incluya su nombre y dirección. Envíe sus cartas al Periódico INFORMACION, City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

iGrito Boricua!

Viene de la página anterior

fácil como eso! A los culpables hay que buscarlos en otro lugar. La resistencia del Hispano y del Puertorriqueño es muy grande. ¡A la larga, saldremos vencedores!

En igual forma, planteamos que la solución a los problemas de nuestras ciudades no es la eliminación de los servicios que se prestan a nuestros ciudadanos desventajados económicamente o la eliminación total de un grupo étnico en particular.

La verdadera solución está en:

1. Un verdadero control fiscal en la estructura administrativa de nuestras ciudades.
2. Un manejo mas efectivo de la burocracia gubernamental.
3. Un compromiso real por parte de las instituciones financieras y empresariales por la revitalización de los vecindarios donde residen los pobres de nuestras ciudades.
4. Una planificación completa de la economía local.
5. Un verdadero sentido de respeto a la dignidad humana de los residentes de nuestras ciudades.



Let's Keep Our Story Straight!

By TOM SKINNER

Lately, I've been taking a closer look at children's books about Black people and they seem to be ethnic for the most part. What I mean is they are invariably busy describing a group, instead of telling simple stories about people.

Not only that, I notice they tend toward being solemn, laced full of suffering and sociology. If readers have the staying power to read one of these books through, they can only conclude that hell is more fun than being Black.

Ernest Gaines is one of the skillful Black writers on the scene whose work gives us a fresh insight into the beauty of blackness. Some time ago I read his fine book called "A Long Day in November," about a Black family. The quality of Gaines' book impressed me mainly because he wrote about Black people who were wonderfully alive and real. Even more, it was a remarkably funny book, like the delightfully funny short stories written by Sholom Aleichem, the great Jewish story-teller.

Gaines' book deals with the life of a sharecropper on a Louisiana plantation some 30 years ago. Emerging from such a setting, Gaines' humor looms all the more rich and engaging. In this world of poverty and back-breaking work, the author creates his characters.

A six-year old boy tells the story, describing how his Mama left his Daddy because her old man was a car-freak. The boy recounts a whole range of problems, fantasies, and observations about his family — and they seem totally real. The boy's Daddy is so hung up on cars that, once inside his "ride," the man completely forgets the outside world, including his family.

As a result of this, the boy and his Mama go to live with his "Gran'mon," and when Daddy belatedly arrives to retrieve his family, his mother-in-law discourages him with a blast from her trusty shotgun. The father, in pure epic style, agonizes in search of a solution to his painful problem. No answer is forthcoming until he decides to visit Madame Toussaint, a voodoo expert, who offers some advice.

"You must sacrifice," she said, "the thing you love the best in order to win back your family."

Somehow, Daddy manages to "kick his car habit" and everything is cool. The beautiful thing about Gaines' book is the people are enhanced by those small but significant human touches that keep them simple and real to life.

Many Black story-tellers, I think, are victims of two conflicting desires. The first one is to lecture Black people on their shortcomings in some regard. Black people need to get "it" together, they say, if for no other reasons than to acquire comfort and middle-class acceptability. The second approach centers on the theme that "We can't wash our dirty linens in public" because it is uncool to admit the truth about ourselves.

The real strength of a good story-teller is his ability to deal with truth as he sees it. If, due to my own hangups, I seek to protect or to distort the reality of the people I'm writing about, I destroy my own story. It is my feeling that too many writers these days are into some form of propaganda; strung out on some cause, they exploit people, especially Blacks, by telling their stories for all the wrong reasons.

All I'm really trying to say here — which is perhaps a lot more than my intelligence allows — is that within the grasp of our human intelligence, it is possible that youngsters can come of age a great deal less handicapped as serious-minded adults. A great deal more nearly able to live responsibly, especially for themselves; a good deal more aware, each of his/her own dignity as a person.

The moral dilemma confronting many story-tellers hangs on this crucial question: How do we tell stories with integrity (by way of novels, dramas, films, poems, newspapers) relating the truth about what we perceive in our world? For some the answer is not too difficult. They do what's necessary to "get over."

GUEST EDITORIAL

'A City Turning Around'

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following editorial appeared in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on Jan. 4 under the headline, "A City Turning Around." It is reprinted here in full.

Guess which city once had one of the highest crime rates in the nation and now ranks 25th; turned a budget deficit into a surplus; replaced a corrupt mayor with a respected one and boasts of the fastest growing educational and health centers in the world?

Would you believe Newark, N.J.?

Newark, long synonymous with urban decay, may have to relinquish that claim to some other city, say, Cleveland. An article in the latest issue of *New Jersey Magazine* contends that Newark's poor image has been "held by too many for too long" and recites a battery of statistics to prove its point.

For example, between 1970 and 1976, Newark's crime rate dropped 16 per cent while crime increased elsewhere by 45 per cent. Five new hotels have opened since 1970, and retail sales have increased 19 per cent during the past six years. A \$300 million expansion of the city's four college campuses is under way and a \$200 million medical school was constructed recently. As for the political scene, well, City Hall is no longer occupied by Hugh Addonizio, who recently was released from prison. Nationally respected, three-term Mayor Kenneth Gibson is now in charge.

No one is suggesting that Newark is an urban planner's dream; merely that it has been making a quiet, but firm, recovery from its low point in 1967 when the city burst into flames during riots in which 20 persons died and more than 1,500 were injured.

Even so, what is happening in Newark today is good news not only for its residents but for everyone else as well. "Watch Newark," Mayor Gibson is fond of saying. "Wherever America is going, Newark will get there first."

WHAT'S COOKING HERE?

Versatile Plantain Is Top Banana

EDITOR'S NOTE: Beginning with this issue we plan to feature favorite recipes of members of our staff, various city officials, and our readers. We invite you to send us your suggestions for tasty

dishes, and we'll publish as many as we can each time. Our first recipes were contributed by Raul Davila, Spanish public information officer for the City of Newark.

By RAUL DAVILA

Plantains belong to the banana family, but should not be confused with bananas. Whereas bananas are usually eaten raw, as a fruit, and are smaller in size, plantains are much larger and MUST be cooked before eating. Plantains can be used either green or ripe, depending on the recipe. In their green state they are very firm in texture and a deep green color. Once the plantain ripens it starts getting yellowish, then brown or black; the darker it turns, the riper it will be. Green plantains have a bland tartish flavor; ripe plantains are sweetish.

Plantains do not peel as easily as bananas, especially when green. To peel, cut off about half an inch from each end. Then, make three lengthwise incisions on the skin, from end to end and at equal intervals from each other. With the blunt side of the knife, separate the skin from the fruit. Sometimes portions of the skin may remain sticking to the surface of the fruit. Scrape this off carefully. If the peeled plantains are not to be cooked right away, keep them under water to avoid blackening.

In most Latin American and Caribbean countries, the plantain replaces the potato at the table quite often. It is a popular food staple because of its tremendous versatility and its capacity to change flavors, depending on the way it is cooked. Today, most supermarkets in the U. S. with Spanish food staples carry plantains in the vegetable department.

Here are a few easy recipes as examples:

TOSTONES (Fried Green Plantains)

Ingredients:
3 large green plantains
1 teaspoonful of salt
1 teaspoonful garlic salt
cold water
2 lbs. fat for frying or
1 quart frying oil

Peel the plantains, then cut them crosswise in 1/2-inch-wide slices. Slices must have an oval shape, so slant the knife to cut. Place plantain slices in

cold water to which you have previously added the plain salt and the garlic salt. Let stand for about an hour. Bring the fat or oil in your deep fat fryer to 395F. Drain plantains, but save the salted water for later. Fry until plantain is tender and golden, but still not crusty. Remove from fat. Place slice on brown wrapping paper, fold paper over slice and press slice evenly with the heel of your hand. Dip slice in cold water again, remove from water immediately and fry again until crusty. Remove from fryer and place in absorbent paper to drain. Serve hot as a complement to any kind of meat dish. If desired, sprinkle with more salt or garlic salt. Yields 15 to 18 tostones — 5 or 6 servings.

MADUROS FRITOS (Fried Ripe Plantains) Six servings

Ingredients:
3 ripe plantains
Frying fat or oil

Peel plantains. Cut in halves. Slice each half in lengthwise slices (about 4 to 5 slices per half). Fry in skillet with 1 1/2-inches of frying fat or oil, until golden brown and tender. Drain over paper towels and serve hot. Excellent with any kind of meat, especially pork or ham.

MOFONGO OR FUFU (Mashed Fried Green Plantains with Cracklings) Six servings

4 green plantains
1/2 lb. pork crackling
Fat or oil for frying
4 cloves of garlic
salt to taste

Peel green plantains and cut as for tostones. Fry until golden and tender. Grind a clove of garlic in mortar, add a pinch of salt, and grind again. Spread garlic-salt mixture well over inside of mortar. Add the tostones yielded by one plantain and grind well. Add cracklings a little at a time and grind into mixture. Repeat the same procedure with the tostones from each plantain. Shape into balls and serve hot with any meat dish. Extremely good with chicken broth or chicken soup.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Some Praise and Some Protest

To the Editor:

I would like to extend my appreciation that such a newspaper exists in Newark. I am 24 years old and I have lived in Newark all my life. I did not know about this paper called INFORMATION until I picked it up from the library with my daughter. I enjoyed every article to the fullest and I am glad to see there are still people interested enough to make our city beautiful and more alive than before.

I would like to stress my opinion on the article "Roots of Access." I am a victim of multiple sclerosis which at the present is in remission. I am seeking employment and going to Essex County College. The article moved me, because I am part of handicapped. I can relate although I am become crippled. I have become more aware in the last two years. Or shall I say, more concerned with the progress of the handicapped people than ever before.

My concern is that we (handicapped) are people, human beings who want to have fuller lives along with relating to our fellows. Our society should be concerned with us because we make up part of this society. More facilities should be made for both the handicapped and normal healthy people. We as people should be aware of the handicapped, or the fact that something can happen.

It's hard enough having people who do not understand feel sorry for you or think that you cannot function because you're disabled. But we can function without self-pity if given the chance. I have to put in applications in fear of not getting a job because I have an illness, which will become more active the older I get but I still want the chance to live a productive life as long as I can.

I only want a chance, not pity or scared to trust me for what I have, but a chance. I would like to know outside of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, in which I am active, if there are any agencies that can help me with finding a full or part-time job? While I am in school I need the financial help. I would appreciate anyone's help.

Ms. Robin Yarbrough,
21 Somerset St.

To the Editor:

One wonders why it is that the persons who write the "Sempre Avanti" column are always Steve Aduabato's people who project one view and

one view alone. The North Ward is as diverse in its feeling and thinking as any community can be, yet you allow only one point of view to be consistently exposed, that of the cultural center which is actually the Aduabatos.

I was surprised to see the latest propagandist for the Aduabatos is a fellow by the name of Carmine Casciano whom I met on two occasions, once in Thomm's restaurant while a Democratic affair was in progress. I being a Republican was ordered out of the building by Mr. Casciano. Of course the fact that I was downstairs in the public bar meant nothing to him...

The second time I met the man was in front of a polling place in the North Ward. He was mouthing things like "Dedication to Principles." What principles, I'd like to ask? In a column next to Mr. Casciano's Mr. Alfonso Roman says there is money to be made championing the poor. The cultural center is no exception. The Aduabatos along with their friends and relatives grow richer while the community gets poorer.

Of course this is nothing new. As you are well aware we've been saying the same things for years.

What's left of the Italian community is split and widely fragmented with a lot of what is left on some city payroll or working for elected officials being paid with taxpayers' money and are beholden to the above mentioned politicians...

INFORMATION is a tax-supported paper. It seems to me you are obligated to present more than just a one-sided view as you have done since its inception.

Michael Giordano
140 Sylvan Ave.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We selected Carmine Casciano as our Italian columnist with the help of Stephen Aduabato, and we have no apologies or regrets for doing so. Until this issue of INFORMATION none of Casciano's columns even mentioned the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center. We recognize the diversity of opinion in all parts of our city, and we do not suggest that any of our columnists is or should be the exclusive spokesman or spokeswoman for his or her community. We hope Carmine Casciano's column continues for a long time. We also hope our readers will tell us what they think of that column, and anything else that appears in these pages. D.E.



MINDING the MEDIA

With JANICE NEWMAN

TV FOR N.J.: PICTURE FADES AGAIN

In the continuing saga of whether or not New Jersey will ever have its own commercial VHF station (channels 2-13), it appears we are losing ground. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has acknowledged the chances of New Jersey getting a station in the near future are not too good. Even if we were able to get one of the New York or Philadelphia stations reassigned to New Jersey, the lucky station would probably put up a good long fight, further delaying any move.

Several months ago the FCC did order the VHF stations to establish a greater presence in New Jersey or face the possible loss of their operating licenses. It also gave WNET (Channel 13) a conditional three-year license renewal, with a requirement for plans to construct full studio facilities in Newark, its city of license. And it told WNET to implement a training and hiring plan for New Jerseyans to produce Jersey-based shows.

The session from which these orders came puts a few doubts in this reporter's mind as to the intelligence of some of those commissioners who have the responsibility of righting a grave wrong done to the citizens of New Jersey.

For example, some staff members and commissioners discussed the possibility of moving New Jersey to remedy its situation!

FCC Commissioner Quello considers all of this a public relations problem. "I think the coverage has been good, but I think you need one more step. And that is, they (the VHF stations) have an office in Newark, big sign on it with the telephone number that New Jersey people can call, and if they did that, and had a service office there, and continued doing their good work, even expanding what they're doing in New Jersey coverage, I think this problem would go a long way [towards solution]."

The klinker is his statement that "if New Jersey is such a 'big act,' why in the hell don't they have a major league football team, baseball team or basketball team? They have to tune in to New York and Philadelphia!"

There were also the usual comparisons with other states which although they have television stations, still look to some out-of-state stations to serve some of their populace.

The most intelligent comments came from the two dissenters in the decision.

Commissioner Tyrone Brown, a Black who hails from New Jersey, noted that "a broadcast operation does a lot more than simply record the news in the area objectively or carry public affairs programs. In almost every community in this country the broadcaster becomes the seller... for the community in which it operates. It becomes kind of a 'drumbeater' for that community. It helps to give that community a sense of identity. And, in the case of New Jersey, all of New Jersey — they don't get it!"

But we shouldn't be too pessimistic about this whole situation. The good thing is that at last we have them really thinking about New Jersey as an entity without adequate television coverage. It is not going to be an easy task to provide that coverage. Although the FCC's responsibility is to the public interest, their discussions seem more concerned with economics than public interest. Commissioner Ferris has stated that "it would be wrong to substitute competitive forces for the public interest standard... The failure of broadcasting is evident... and it would be unwise to rely solely on the marketplace."

The solution may not even rest in the FCC's hands. If Congressman Andrew McGuire, D.-N.J., has his way it will be the law of the land that every state have a commercial VHF allocation. This one will face an uphill battle and is another solution you should not hold your breath for.

It is a shame that New Jersey, with its high per-capita income, 7.5 million residents, home to many large corporations, etc., etc., is not considered a strong enough market for a television station of its own.

13 STILL ISN'T OUR LUCKY NUMBER

WNET/Channel 13 is still in lukewarm water itself. It was ordered to increase its responsibility to New Jersey and has come out with some plans to accomplish this.

It still points to "Dateline: New Jersey" and "New Jersey Nightly News." However, both of these programs have a connection with New Jersey Public Broadcasting. "Dateline," while it is still produced by WNET in Newark, is relying increasingly on talent from the Nightly News staff, who are technically employed by NJPTV.

WNET has also been negotiating with Essex County College for use of its extensive production facilities. It now tapes "Dateline" at ECC, which brings to mind the question of the "studio" WNET built in its glossy Gateway office.

According to one report WNET also plans to expand its Newark staff, designating a management-level individual as vice president and director of New Jersey operations, and establishing a community affairs coordinator and a development coordinator for the Northern New Jersey area.

On another front, WNET has opened its board of trustees and committee meetings to the public. The majority of these meetings, however, have been held in New York City. In addition, new members recently added to the board are all New Yorkers. A tape-recorded message with the latest information on open meeting dates can be heard by calling (212)560-2849. Perhaps if enough people from New Jersey show up — and speak up — at these meetings the board may be persuaded to bring the meetings to this side of the river.

YOU CAN'T READ ALL ABOUT IT ANY MORE

While some radio and television stations increase their coverage of New Jersey, two metropolitan newspapers are moving in the opposite direction. In the wake of the protracted New York newspaper strike, the Big Apple's two biggest dailies sharply cut

Continued on page 16



Pvt. James E. Smith, son of William E. Smith of 135 Johnson Ave., was named Soldier of the Month for Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, Mass.

Newark in the Services

Here are reports on Newarkers in the armed forces, as provided by the Navy's Fleet Hometown News Center and the Army's Hometown News Center:

Assigned to duty in Korea are Pvt. Clifton Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Clayton of 270 Morris Ave., and Pvt. Ronnie Thompson, son of Daisy Thompson of 488 S. 16th St.

Re-enlistments in the Army include Sgt. Albert Scales II, whose parents live at 78 Farley Ave., and Spec/4 Charles Dasher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dasher of 104 Alexander St. Scales is a mechanic at Ft. Hood, Texas, and Dasher is a supply clerk in Germany.

Spec/4 Modesto Ramos Jr., son of Irene Ortiz of 212 Highland Ave., received the Army Commendation Medal in Baumholder, Germany. He is a radio mechanic with the 8th Infantry.

Spec/5 Donald Davis, grandson of Nellie Wilburn of 300 S. 9th St., has received his third Army Commendation Medal at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where he is personnel specialist.

CWO Lloyd S. Dillard, son of Everline Dillard of 574 Hawthorne Ave., has received his fourth Army Commendation Medal. Dillard, a student at the U.S. Army Aviation School, has been in the service 20 years.

Army assignments to Germany include Spec/5 William P. Everett, husband of Terry Everett of 92 Schuyler Ave.; Pvt. Eddie Fogg Jr., whose parents live at 338 W. Kinney St.; Pvt. George Hunter, whose parents live at 31 Madison Ave.; Pvt. Dwayne Hollinger, son of Clinton Hollinger of 201 Bergen St., and Pvt. Johnnie Jenkins, son of Minnie Dyer of Vailsburg.

Also assigned to Germany are Spec/6 William R. Mason, husband of Alice Mason of S. 11th St.; Pvt. Timothy Pinion, son of Joseph Pinion of 410 S. 17th St.; Pvt. Sterling Simmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Simmons of 414 S. 8th St.; Pvt. Craig Tillman, son of Annie Tillman of 65 Mercer St., and Spec/4 Efrain Vargas Jr., husband of Gladys Vargas of 135 N. 11th St.

Pvt. Harry Grant, son of Delia Grant of 109 Johnson Ave., recently completed with honors an electrician course at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Spec/4 Henry Hunter Jr., helicopter mechanic and son of Naomi Hunter of 26 Tillinghast St., was promoted to his present rank and named Soldier of the Month for the 205th Transportation Battalion in Manau, Germany.

Promoted to Army specialist/4 are Philomena Laseter, son of Erla Laseter of 347 Hawthorne Ave., and Mark Shelton, husband of Sharon Shelton of 55 Mercer St. Laseter is at Ft. Riley, Kansas, and Shelton at Ft. Hood, Texas.

Spec/4 Glenda Smith, daughter of Sherman Lee of 39 Schley St., has been assigned as administrative clerk with the Army Aircraft Development Test Activity at Ft. Rucker, Ala.

Larry Hogans, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hogans of 8 Roanoke Court, has been promoted to Army specialist/5 while serving as a postal clerk in Korea.

Spec/4 Lucinda Swinton, daughter of Ada Richardson of 468 Turner Blvd., recently visited East Berlin to observe conditions on the communist side of the Berlin Wall. She is administrative specialist with the 3rd Infantry in Germany.

Pfc. Cheryl Turner, daughter of Kathleen Turner of 786 S. 11th St., recently completed a military journalist course at Ft. Harrison, Ind.



ROOTS of ACCESS

By LAWRENCE PARSONS

Less than a year remains before all programs receiving federal funds including the City of Newark must be made accessible to the handicapped under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1978. Those programs that fail to comply with the law face loss of federal funding.

So far, very little has been done to make Newark's municipal buildings and city sidewalks accessible to the disabled. A few resurfaced streets and sidewalks have had curb ramps built into their intersections, but many more such ramps are needed to make this city barrier-free.

A committee was set up some time ago by the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training to decide how to make its offices at 32 Green St. and 1 Lincoln Ave. accessible. For a number of months, however, the committee has been inactive. And no committee has been established by the city to evaluate the barriers at City Hall and other municipal office buildings.

With Newark forced to lay off more than 400 city workers and 1,000 Board of Education employees due to the loss of federal anti-recession aid, it would not be wise to risk any further cutbacks in funding.

Possible loss of funding, however, is not the only reason that Mayor Gibson and the Municipal Council should commit themselves to making Newark accessible for handicapped persons. The Rehabilitation Act of 1978, along with new laws concerning housing and transportation, will insure that in the future disabled persons will play a much more active, visible part in society than they do now.

If Newark is really to "turn the corner," it must look toward the future and be prepared for that future when it comes. And the time is not far away when not only will it be impossible to ignore the handicapped, but it will also be economically foolish.

One of the most novel provisions of the new rehabilitation act is an "independent living" clause mandating that a program of services be set up in each state that will allow even severely disabled persons to live and function independently. Among the services that will be provided are transportation, attendant care, and housing.

Other features of the new rehabilitation act will include extension of state vocational rehabilitation programs, promotion of new employment opportunities through community service programs, and strengthening of the act's employment and non-discrimination provisions.

Two recently passed federal housing laws establish group housing programs for disabled persons, and provide supportive services such as personal care and housekeeping. This means that handicapped persons will be able to live independently, rather than being shut away in institutions.

And the federal government has ordered that all mass transit buses purchased with federal subsidies must conform to a new bus design called "Transbus," which will be usable by the disabled. Transbus will allow disabled persons to work, shop, and socialize like their able-bodied counterparts.

The city of Newark — and commerce in Newark — could profit greatly not only from the business these new independent disabled citizens would bring, but also from the talents, skills, and ideas they possess. Yet in the entire central business district there is not one curb ramp. And not one municipal building is fully accessible.

What purpose will be served by all the progressive federal legislation providing jobs, housing, services, and transportation if there are not enough curb ramps to allow disabled persons to get around town? And what good are all the available municipal services if they cannot get into the buildings to take advantage of them?

Finally, able-bodied persons must realize that no one is immune from disability, whether it be something as temporary as a broken leg or as traumatic as spinal cord injury. And age is the great crippler of us all.

Disability is a fact of life. Make Newark accessible and everyone will benefit. Temporarily handicapped employees would be able to return to work much more quickly, and the severely handicapped could be rehabilitated much more rapidly and less traumatically.

STAY TUNED IN...

Stop! Look! Listen!

That's the way you can learn about interesting people, places and things in Newark.

You can check out our 15-minute radio program, "Newark Reports," on six stations on different days of the week. The show features interviews with men and women active in community projects and groups.

And you can see our half-hour television broadcast, "Newark and Reality," two or three times each week on WOR-TV (Channel 9). Interviews, films and performances are blended in a close look at activities around town. Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson is sometimes host of the show.

Here's the current schedule for the radio programs:

WBGO	88.3 FM	Friday	6:45 p.m.
WFME	94.7 FM	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
WHBI	105.9 FM	Wednesday	9:30 p.m.
WNJR	1430 AM	Sunday	7:45 p.m.
WVJN	620 AM, 100.3 FM	Sunday	8:45 p.m.
WVDJ	970 AM	Saturday	6:15 a.m.

The television show is seen every Friday at 8:30 a.m. and various weeknights at 10 or 10:30, or after sports events. It is also presented a third time on alternate Sunday mornings at 9:30.

And between shows, you can always get an update on local happenings by dialing our City Hall Hot Line, 623-2000, any time.

CITY HALL HOT LINE
623-2000

GUEST CARTOON



This cartoon by George Rebb appeared in newspapers around the country with a syndicated column written by Neal R. Peirce of Washington Post Writers Group. Peirce devoted two columns to Newark's revitalization, and wrote: "The best-kept secret in urban America is how this city, devastated by riots a dozen years ago and long afflicted by America's worst problems of burned-out slums, high crime and municipal penury, has begun to bounce back."

Cartoon courtesy The Washington Post Writers Group

PICTURE PARADE

Photos by Roberta Crane and Al Jeffries



High school seniors who received annual awards from Newark Human Rights Commission flank agency's director, Linzo Jenkins, after ceremony at Essex County College. From left are: Manuel Burse, Barringer High School; Patricia McCargo,

West Side; Sharvella Tyson, Central; Leroy Kelly, Weequahic; Mark Clarke, Vailsburg; Wanda Cooper, Arts; Anna Correia, East Side; Alice Mathis, Science; Lisa Comick, Shabazz, and Andrea Shorter, University High.



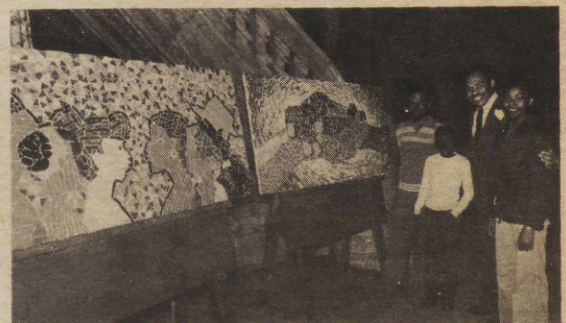
Operation Sisters United, a rehabilitation program for girls aged 11 to 17, is formally opened at 605 Broad St. by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson with help of (from left) Remay Pierce, president of Newark section, National Council of Negro Women; Dorothy Height, national president, and Brenda Rasbury, project director. Project offers tutoring, counseling and other activities. Information: 643-3018.



Joan Bennett, librarian at Barringer High School, faces a big — but tempting — task as she judges entries in gingerbread house contest at school. She was one of six judges confronted with a tabletop of edible architecture.



Fire Director John P. Caufield receives a plaque from Essex County senior citizens in recognition of his public service, particularly for the elderly. Joining presentation are Kitty V. Taylor (left) of United Community Corp. and Mrs. Maggie Whitner, who is 102 years old. Plaque says of Caufield: "He likes people."



Two of the 26 mosaic murals to be installed in new lobbies of Columbus Homes are previewed in City Hall rotunda by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and three residents of housing project who are helping assemble art works, (from left) Russell Tanksley, 18; Willis Ingram, 6, and Annie Bethea, 20. Murals are being designed and fabricated by tenants under direction of architect Phillip Danzig in \$9.6 million renovation of six buildings by Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority.



Stephen Adubato (left), director of North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, and Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson greet participants in conference on "Urban Ethnicity" in main lobby of center at 346 Mt. Prospect Ave. Some 75 representatives of many groups took part in discussions.



Kibby Kevelson, slumlords, is Court building after he was so Judge Betty L. hot water in appealed to conviction but

Mayor Alam agric white renew Centra Clinto late C 1905

SURVIVAL GUIDE

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has announced the publication by the City of Newark of a new "Survival Guide" that describes emergency care for victims of accidents or sudden illnesses.

The eight-page booklet — available free in English or Spanish — describes first-aid procedures for burns, broken bones, bleeding, poisoning, drowning, choking, drug overdoses, electric shocks, heart attacks and seizures.

"I hope many people will obtain and study this guide," Gibson said. "It contains many valuable suggestions on what to do — and what not to do — for a sick or injured person while waiting for an ambulance or doctor to arrive."

The guide was first issued last year by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., and is now included in all its directories in California. Newark obtained permission from the company to reprint the guide, which was originally developed by medical authorities in California.

Gibson has also urged New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. to add the "Survival Guide" to its directories, and Morris Tanenbaum, company president, has told the Mayor his firm is seeking advice from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on whether and how to issue such a publication. N.J. Bell has three million customers.

The Mayor said that while New Jersey Bell reviews his request, "we decided this publication was so important and useful that we ought to make it available as quickly as possible."

The Newark edition is virtually the same as the California guide, but also has an introduction by the Mayor and a list of local emergency phone numbers. Public Information published 15,000 copies in English and 5,000 in Spanish, and mailed 4,000 copies to local businesses, churches, agencies and institutions.

The California guide was originated by Dr. Donald Trunkley, chief of surgery and specialist in disaster care at San Francisco General Hospital. Pacific Telephone also consulted state agencies, the California Medical Association, and American Red Cross.

A spokeswoman for Pacific Telephone said it has distributed several million copies of the guide.

Gibson said the Newark publication was first proposed by Frank Sudol, supervising environmental specialist in the city's Department of Engineering. While the supply lasts, copies are available from Public Information Office, 214 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Guia de Supervivencia

El Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson anunció hoy la publicación de un nuevo folleto sobre "Guia de Supervivencia" editado por la Ciudad de Newark, el cual describe los cuidados de emergencia que se deben tener en casos de accidentes donde resulten víctimas o de enfermedades inesperadas.

El folleto de ocho páginas — disponible gratuitamente tanto en Inglés como en Español — describe los procedimientos de primeros auxilios en casos de quemaduras, fracturas de huesos, hemorragias, envenenamiento, ahogamiento, sofocamiento, dosis excesivas de drogas, ataques cardíacos, y ataques apopléticos.

"Espero que todas las personas obtengan y estudien esta guía," dijo Gibson. "Esta guía contiene sugerencias de gran valor sobre lo que se debe hacer — o no se debe hacer — por cualquier persona herida o enferma, mientras se espera por la ambulancia o el doctor."

La guía fué expedida por primera vez por la Compañía de Teléfonos y Telégrafos Pacific, y se encuentra incluida ahora en todos sus directorios en California. La Ciudad de Newark obtuvo permiso de esa compañía para reimprimirla.

Gibson ha pedido además a la Compañía de Teléfonos New Jersey Bell, que añada la "Guia de Supervivencia" a sus directorios telefónicos, y Morris Tanenbaum, presidente de la Compañía, ha dicho que la firma está buscando el consejo de la American Telephone and Telegraph Co., en cuanto a si se debe usar la guía y cómo tratar con la publicación. La Compañía de Teléfonos New Jersey Bell tiene 3 millones de clientes.

La edición de Newark es virtualmente la misma que se publicó en California, pero se le ha añadido una introducción del Alcalde y una lista de números de teléfonos locales de emergencia.

La Oficina de Información Pública de Newark ha publicado 15,000 copias del folleto con la versión en Inglés, y 5,000 copias con la versión en Español. Se está enviando por correo unas 4,000 copias a los negocios, iglesias, agencias e instituciones locales.

Gibson informa que la publicación de Newark fué primeramente propuesta por el Sr. Frank Sudol, especialista en supervisión ambiental del Departamento de Ingeniería Municipal.

Mientras dure el abastecimiento, habrá copias disponibles en la Oficina de Información Pública, salón 214 del 920 Broad St.



Annual Police Week exhibit in Military Park attracted many young people to inspect emergency vehicles and watch a TV artist do cartoons.



Newark's first Black Heritage Day parade drew thousands of spectators, young and old, to Broad Street to watch bands, floats and marching contingents from many organizations. This was first major Black community parade since end of the Attucks-King parades in 1976. Mayor Gibson said parade would promote Black pride, and "stir in all Americans a profound respect for the Black experience."



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and Phillip Alampi, New Jersey secretary of agriculture, complete planting of white oak tree to conclude city's renewed observance of Arbor Day at Central Ward Boys' Club, Avon and Clinton avenues. Tree is dedicated to late Carl Bannwart, city forester from 1905 to 1947.



Vacant lot at Schley Street and Chancellor Avenue has been transformed into mini-park and dedicated to memory of Bruce Branch, star athlete in Weequahic High School class of 1970. Joining in dedication are, from left: Leonard Chavis, Newark superintendent of recreation; Shirley Rutherford, representing MPDO Community Organization; Manora Ruckers, president of Wainwright-Keer Circle Block Association; Helen Branch, Bruce's mother, and South Ward Councilman Sharpe James. Branch was all-city football player and coached neighborhood team, but died of heart seizure after entering Tuskegee Institute in 1970.

NEW KIND OF WAR FOR VETERANS

Their Civil Service Preference Is Under Attack by Women and State

By LAWRENCE PARSONS

For many years now veterans have received preference when qualifying for civil service jobs, in an effort by society to reward and compensate ex-GIs for the time they spent in wartime they could have used to advance their job status or education.

This has been especially true in the New Jersey Civil Service system, which includes not only the state government but also more than 270 county and municipal governments, where veterans' preference is absolute. Should an ex-GI pass a civil service test, he may automatically get the job, even though a non-veteran may have scored higher.

In recent years, however, veterans' preference has been criticized by women's interest groups who feel the privilege discriminates by sex because the vast majority of veterans have been men. They also say it discriminates against minorities by giving one certain group special treatment.

Brenda Veltri, director of the Newark Personnel Division, calls the New Jersey veterans' preference law plainly discriminatory. In a report for a hearing on Civil Service held earlier this year, she said: "We cannot have a true and workable affirmative action program if the present New Jersey Civil Service system is not revamped. The veterans' preference system is based on very humane considerations for the most part, but goes beyond its intent of helping those who have sacrificed for their country during wartime."

Eileen Thornton, national president of the Women's Equity Action League, also feels that absolute veterans' preference is discriminatory. "This statute," says Thornton, "represents a form of patriotic sexism since women are less likely to have fulfilled military service than men."

"In addition to women, there are lots of other people who didn't have the opportunity to serve in the military. And they've been denied bigger responsibilities, promotions, and better salaries," she charges.

At present New Jersey veterans' preference applies to anyone with active war or emergency service in both world wars, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam conflict. Wives, widows, or mothers of veterans, however, can also be eligible for absolute preference.

Wives of disabled veterans — those ex-GIs with disabilities affecting 10 per cent or more of their bodies — are entitled to the same preference as their husbands as long as the husbands are not employed by the state, or any county, municipality, or school district under civil service. Both the widows and mothers of servicemen who died in action are eligible for the same preference as a disabled veteran.

In qualifying for N. J. Civil Service, a veteran must pass all parts of the examination. Once he does, he may not be passed over for any non-veteran, even though another candidate may have a higher score. This cancels out the "rule of three" that usually allows the appointing authority to choose any one of the top three eligible qualifiers. In this case, the authority must choose the veteran, and disabled veterans get priority over other veterans.

One example cited by women's groups of the harm that can be caused by veterans' preference is the case of Ruth Ballou of West Orange, who several years ago was denied a Civil Service position although she scored 99,999 on the test. The job — coordinator of federal and local programs in the state Division of Consumer Affairs

— went instead to a veteran with a score of 82.5.

After appealing unsuccessfully to the state's Civil Service Commission, Mrs. Ballou went to court arguing that the absolute preference law was unconstitutional because it is "absolute, permanent, and inexhaustible," it violates the due process of the 14th Amendment, and it discriminates against women. Last February the State Supreme Court upheld the law, saying that it did not discriminate. Therefore, Mrs. Ballou, who is now 69 years old, was not entitled to the job.

In its decision the state's high court referred to a similar U. S. Supreme Court case: "The Supreme Court's action... dispels the argument... that a veterans' preference system which is sex-neutral on its face violates federal equal protection merely because (in effect) it disfavors women to a substantially greater degree than other non-veterans."

James R. Purdy, director of the Veterans Administration in Newark, agrees with the N. J. Supreme Court that the law is not discriminatory.

"Unless the Congress or State Legislature specifically states that males shall be given preference over females, then you do not have a discriminatory situation," says Purdy.

"Now a female who volunteered to go into the military service, and who met all the conditions prescribed by the United States Congress, would be entitled to the same consideration as the males. So you can't really call that discrimination," Purdy adds.

A somewhat more balanced view is held by Walter Sullivan, executive assistant to Civil Service President S. Howard Woodson. Sullivan sees flaws in veterans' preference that adversely affect not only women but the veterans themselves.

"Every once in a while what will happen is that authorities will kind of manipulate the system a little bit — redefine the job, ask for a new test, eliminate a position. And you get some fairly destructive

game-playing as a result of people not wanting what the veterans' preference makes them take," Sullivan observes.

"Although I believe the majority of public employees are women, most of them are in traditionally female jobs such as secretary, clerk, stenographer, or receptionist. The women are there in numbers, but there is substantial reason to doubt that they're getting their fair share of the good jobs."

Nonetheless, the American Legion and other veteran groups insist the preference does not discriminate against women.

"Our position as far as women are concerned is that the law is not discriminatory due to the fact that women are veterans, and they qualify under those veterans' preference laws that apply today," said Robert Field, state adjutant for the American Legion in New Jersey. "As the law stands now, if we should ever get into another war and go back to a draft, women would be drafted."

Complaints against veterans' preference have been only part of a great disenchantment by the public, as well as government officials, with civil service on both the federal and state levels. Dissatisfaction has been aimed at such targets as the merit system of hiring and promotion, the appellate procedures of civil service, and the job classification system.

To try to correct possible inequities, Woodson hired a management consulting team. In its report last year, consultants argued that a good case could be made for the complete abolition of veterans' preference because it discriminates against women while favoring many veterans who never saw a battlefield, and because it denies appointing authorities any discretion in choosing the best qualified employee. The report goes on to acknowledge, however, that since veterans have preference in many states, and since New Jersey gives the greatest preference, it would be unreasonable to do away with the privilege altogether.

The team recommended what it felt was a reasonable alternative — a point system for veterans for initial hiring, and the abolition of preference for promotions. Disabled veterans would receive 10 extra points once they passed the exam, and other veterans would get five extra points. This is the same system used by the federal government, which has also been criticized for its veterans' preference.

The privilege would still apply to veterans of both world wars, Korea and Vietnam. Where mothers and widows of men who died in action now receive the same preference as a disabled veteran, however, they would get only that of a veteran under the consultants' plan.

James Credle, assistant dean of veterans' affairs at Newark Rutgers, fears attempts to change or abolish veterans' preference are an example of a general erosion of progressive government policies.

Credle feels veterans' preference has not done enough to provide jobs for Vietnam veterans. He cites a resolution by the National Association of Concerned Veterans which shows that Vietnam veterans comprise only 2 or 3 per cent of the employees of the U. S. Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, and Interior.

"If you look at the statistics minority veterans, especially of the Vietnam era, make up a smaller percentage of the civil service work force than women," says Credle. "To take away the preference and not focus on meeting veterans' needs is to cause serious problems."

Agenda for 1999



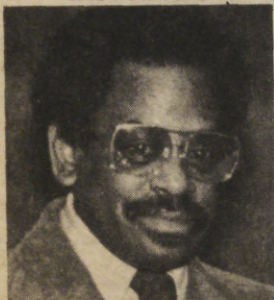
Councilman-at-Large Ralph T. Grant Jr. reviews legislative agenda with Sandra Boone (left) and Louise Brailsford, who served as city officials for a day. Sandra was Council president and Louise was a member.

Grant Aids Recovery of Paper--and People

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has announced a grant award of \$126,666 to Newark Recycling Inc. (formerly Project Resource) from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA).

The award is composed of

EASY AS ABC



James H. Slaughter, chairman of Newark Alcoholic Beverage Control Board since 1973, has been reappointed to three-year term as member of ABC board. Newark optician has been on board nine years.

\$120,000 federal funds and \$6,666 state buy-in funds. In addition, a matching grant of \$6,667 was provided through the John and Florence Schumann Foundation.

Mayor Gibson noted: "These funds will allow NRI to continue its work in the recovery and recycling of two vital resources: Paper products, to protect the nation's trees, and former offenders, who without the assistance of this program might be tempted to return to a life of crime."

Donald Bernard, president of NRI, says the award — more than twice the amount of last year's — will allow NRI to "continue and expand our former offender rehabilitation activities. We are particularly encouraged that our services will include a vocational service unit which will better prepare our participant group for the conventional job sector."

The original Project Resource began operations in 1975 under Newark's Department of Engineering. The project is

designed to provide on-the-job training in resource recovery for unemployable but trainable ex-offenders returning to Newark.

Since its inception, NRI has trained and employed 154 ex-offenders, of whom 55 (36 per cent) have been placed in outside jobs as truck drivers, youth counselors, maintenance workers, laborers, factory workers and security officers. Ten (6 per cent) have been arrested for serious crimes and 15 (10 per cent) for lesser crimes.

During the year from March 1978 through February 1979 more than 478 tons of paper were collected. This was an increase of 166 per cent over the prior year, and resulted in revenues of \$21,000.

Bernard notes that while the average stay in the project for a participant is six months, some stay for only a few days and others for more than a year. "We will only let someone go when they have a job, unless the contract providing their job slot

runs out or unless they prove incapable of attaining job readiness. If they are job-ready and must leave, we will continue to offer them job placement services until they can find employment," Bernard explains.

Last year the project changed its status from a municipal division to a private non-profit corporation so it could solicit grants from private foundations. This new status also allows NRI to enter into contracts to receive and sell recycled materials. In addition to the Schumann Foundation grant, NRI has been given two large trucks by the Newark business community, and is seeking more trucks to expand operations.

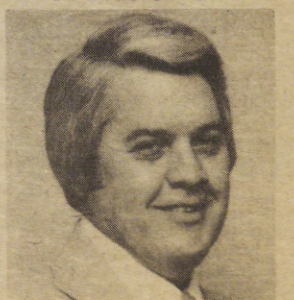
Bernard says the new grant will allow NRI to set up a Vocational Service Unit.

"With increased funding we could do more. There are 1,300 or more former offenders returning to Newark each year."

Future expansion plans include recycling glass and aluminum, which is currently being stored as community and

business groups bring it in. In addition, NRI will expand its neighborhood collections of old newspapers to the West and Central wards sometime in the fall. Currently it has curbside collection in the South, East and North wards.

CD MAN IS A-OK



Fireman Robert Swales, deputy director of Civil Defense for Newark, has received certificate of commendation from Gibraltar Post 326, American Legion, at Prudential Insurance Co.

People and Places

VENGEANCE IS MINE: People who deface posters in Newark had better watch out — they've been threatened with nothing less than the wrath of the Almighty. Anevanglist has pasted handbills on downtown lampposts to spread his version of the Word, and they carry this warning: "Don't Rip or God Will Be Mad at You."

BURNING UP THE WIRES: Many organizations have developed telephone "hotlines" to provide information or advice. New listings include: Education Hotline, sponsored by N.J. Department of Higher Education and Thomas Edison College, 800-792-8355... Essex County College news service, 484-1833... Women in Self-Help, confidential referral service of the National Council of Jewish Women, 678-9474 (WISH)... Anti-Discrimination Task Force, Rutgers Graduate School of Social Work, 932-8012.

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS: A survey by the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce has found most Newark area businesses close on six major holidays, but the majority remain open on other special days. Christmas closes the most business — 99 per cent — followed by New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, 4th of July, Labor Day and Memorial Day. But only 20 to 30 per cent of local businesses stay shut for Martin Luther King's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Columbus Day, Election Day and Veterans' Day. Bigger than those is the day after Thanksgiving, when 60 per cent are closed.

FROM BEHIND BARS: The Rahway Organization of Offenders for Penal Reform has a new program to encourage letters and visits to inmates who have been forsaken by families and friends. Nate Williams, project coordinator, says prisoners who want to change their lives "need someone to show some care and concern." If you can do that, write Lock Bag R, Rahway, N.J. 07065, or call 574-3321.

THEY'LL HELP YOU: United Hospitals offers free immunization for children on Tuesdays from 1 to 3 p.m. at its Well-Baby Clinic, 15 S. 9th St. ... The Newark Preschool Council (926-1875) offers free, comprehensive medical screening for children 3½ to 5 at Beth Israel Medical Center ... The American Red Cross (676-1616) lends wheelchairs, canes, walkers and hospital beds to temporarily disabled persons who don't have Medicare or Medicaid ... The State Office of Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly (926-1925) handles complaints about nursing and rest homes.

WILL YOU HELP THEM? Essex County College needs housing for student athletes next fall; call Cleo Hill, athletic director, at 877-3300 ... The American Cancer Society (678-1990) needs volunteers for Reach-to-Recovery, a rehabilitation program for women who have undergone breast surgery; the society also needs student volunteers for projects in junior and senior high schools ... The Voluntary Action Center of the United Way helps match needs of local agencies with people who can donate time and talent. Call Penelope Carey at 624-8300.

CONSOLATION, OF SORTS: A recent report in U.S. News & World Report shows that Newark's property taxes are not the highest in the country ... only fourth highest, according to Census Bureau figures for 90 cities. Ahead of Newark were Jersey City, Trenton and Boston, and close behind were Buffalo and Detroit. And if you're overwhelmed by property taxes, head for the Gulf Coast: Mobile and New Orleans had the lowest tax bills.

GOING THROUGH CHANGES: The Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center at 316 Clinton Place, a unit of the United Community Corp., has changed its name to the South Ward Educational Cultural Center to emphasize its location ... The Newark Justice Program of the American Friends Service Committee, which works with prisoners and their families, has moved to new headquarters at 40 Walnut St., behind the Federal Building.

NEWARK CALLING: If your phone bill doesn't knock you out, you may enjoy reading the Tel-News inserts with it, since they feature historical items on famous Newarkers of the past. Prepared with the help of the New Jersey Reference Division of the Newark Public Library, recent issues tell about Stephen Crane, author of "Red Badge of Courage"; Seth Boyden, inventor, and other local boys who made good.

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS: Jobs paying \$1,000 or more a month are available as internships for accounting students at the Rutgers Graduate School of Business Administration ... The Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce (50 Park Place, 624-6888) is now a resource center for the Small Business Administration ... The Interracial Council for Business Opportunity (24 Commerce St., 622-4771) has lists of businesses for sale or lease.

READING READINESS: "Essex County: A Profile" is an attractive and informative 52-page picture book about our area by Leonard Marucci; copies are available for \$3 each from him at 248 Gregory Ave., West Orange, N.J. 07052 ... Free consumer guides to dental care and nursing homes are available, respectively, from N.J. Dental Association, 1 Dental Plaza, North Brunswick, N.J. 08902, and Nursing Home Advocacy Program, 439 Main St., Orange, N.J. 07050 ... And a shopper's guide to life and health insurance for senior citizens is offered by Consumer Services, N.J. Insurance Department, Box 1510, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

STAYING POWER: The Education Center for Youth, begun by the Board of Education as an experiment in 1964 in the parish hall of Second Presbyterian Church, recently marked its 15th anniversary by graduating its 28th class. Offering a work-study program with several major Newark firms and individual attention for former dropouts, the center now claims more than 1,400 graduates. Rocco Misurell is director.

EXHIBIT FOR YOUNG AT ART

La 7ma. Exhibicion de Obras de Arte Juvenil

Por RAUL DAVILA

Un importante número de estudiantes de las artes en las escuelas intermedias y superiores de la ciudad de Newark celebraron la apertura de la 7ma. Exhibición Anual de Obras de Arte Juvenil en el vestíbulo de la Compañía de Seguros Prudential en esta ciudad.

Presente durante la actividad estuvo el Alcalde de Newark, Hon. Kenneth A. Gibson.

Con los años, la importancia que el estímulo que esta actividad ejerce en el talento joven que comienza a abrirse campo en las artes, ha cobrado fuerza y hoy cuenta con el apoyo total de las grandes compañías de negocios del área y la administración municipal.

Es la exhibición de arte juvenil más grande e importante de todas las ciudades del Estado Jardín. Muchos de los estudiantes premiados en años anteriores, han logrado terminar sus carreras y dedicarse a la profesión con éxito.

La exhibición, comenzó a expandirse en el año 1977, cuando dejó de celebrarse en la Escuela de Medicina, para exponerse en un lugar más céntrico y asequible al público, como lo es Prudential.

Este año, los estudiantes de arte de descendencia hispana coparon los premios en las cinco categorías para estudiantes de escuelas intermedias, yendo el primer premio al joven Angel Arroyo de la Escuela West Kinney, el segundo premio a Mirta Perez también de West Kinney, el tercer premio a Johnny Rodriguez de la Escuela Broadway, y menciones honoríficas a John Molina de la Escuela Webster y Daniel Mendoza de la Escuela Broadway.

El primer premio en la categoría para estudiantes de escuela superior, recayó también en otro joven hispano, Raymond Cotto, de la Escuela Barringer. Igualmente el tercer premio en la categoría de estudiantes de las Escuelas de las Artes de Newark fué otorgado a Isabel DaSilva, de origen portugués.

El importante premio de la mejor pintura de toda la exhibición, recayó en el joven puertorriqueño, William Olmo, por su "auto-retrato." Olmo, quien se perfila como un gran retratista, tiene una segunda pintura en esta misma exhibición.



Lawrence High (center) stands before paintings that won him first place among Arts High School students in seventh annual Newark Youth Art Exhibition, along with Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and Jan Carden, art teacher at Arts High.

By RAUL DAVILA

An impressive number of art students from junior and senior high schools in Newark took part in the 7th Newark Youth Art Exhibition in the lobby of the Prudential Insurance Co. building.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson proclaimed the period between May 1 and 11 as Youth Art Appreciation Weeks. This year's exhibit featured more than 100 works of art.

Present at the ribbon-cutting ceremony was Floyd H. Bragg, senior vice president in charge of public affairs at Prudential. The Pru building at 745 Broad St. has been the site for the exhibit the last three years. Also present were Alonzo Kittrels, superintendent of schools; Mrs. Bea Harkness, vice president of the Newark Youth Art Exhibition, Inc., and Dr. Ruth K. Assarsson, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

In 1969 Mrs. Harkness presented the idea of such an exhibit, to stimulate the flourishing local talent at our schools, to Dr. Robert R. Cadmus, then president of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of N.J. Dr. Cadmus, in turn, presented the project to the late Franklyn Titus, then superintendent of schools.

The idea was warmly accepted and in June of 1970, the first exhibition was shown in the main corridor of the administration building of the medical college, cosponsored by the Board of Education and CMDNJ. With limited funds, donated by local business, the organization was able to establish awards for 15 recipients, representing three categories, and a Best and Second Best in Show.

Through the years, the encouragement of young talent gathered strength and support of many businesses and institutions, as well as the cooperation of the municipal administration, Mayor Gibson and Deputy Mayors Carmen Biase and Ramon Aneses.

Newark's Youth Art Exhibit is perhaps the largest and most important in the Garden State. Already, many winners of previous years have finished their careers and are successfully dedicated to professions in the arts.

The exhibit started expanding in 1977, when it was moved from the college to Prudential for greater visibility. Also, the exhibit was divided that year into a series of mini-exhibitions presented at various organizations and institutions throughout the city, prior to the main general exhibition at Prudential during Youth Art Appreciation Weeks.

This year students of Hispanic background claimed most of the awards, especially in the junior high school categories, where the five awards went to Angel Arroyo and Mirta Perez of West Kinney, Johnny Rodriguez and Daniel Mendoza of Broadway, and John Molina of Webster. The first award in the senior high school category went to another Hispanic, Raymond Cotto of Barringer.

The first award in the category of works presented by students from Newark's Arts High, went to Lawrence High. The Best of Show Award went to William Olmo, a young Puerto Rican, for his self-portrait. Jan Carden, art teacher at Arts High and mentor of both Lawrence High and William Olmo, was on hand during the ceremonies to pose with both pupils.

CITY EMPLOYEES GET LOTS OF CREDIT

By LAWRENCE PARSONS

With the inflation rate rising every time you pick up a daily newspaper or tune in the 6 o'clock news, you may find that saving money has become almost a thing of the past. You keep promising yourself you'll put some money in the bank, but food and gas cost so much, and there are all those monthly bills to pay.

If you are a city employee who wants to save, however, you can take advantage of a service that is literally at your doorstep. It's the Newark City Hall Federal Credit Union, located directly inside the building's basement entrance on Broad Street.

"All city workers, with the exception of temporary summer employees, can save through the credit union by making an initial deposit of \$5.25," says Marguerite DeAngelis, treasurer and manager of the credit union. "Each member decides how much he or she wants to save and then so much is deducted each pay period."

The credit union's savings account pays dividends of 5 per cent. The smallest amount that can be deducted from each pay check is \$5.

Members may also borrow through the credit union, but they must wait six months before they can do so. After that time has passed, members can borrow \$300 more than the total they have deposited in savings. Loans are for one year at 12 per cent interest and are repaid through payroll

deduction.

With each use of the loan program, the amount a member may borrow increases. After being in the credit union a year, members become eligible for new car loans. If an employee stops working for the city, for any reason, then he or she must repay the loan as at any savings and loan institution.

The credit union provides insurance on savings accounts and loans at no cost to its members. Until age 55, members receive \$1 of life insurance for every dollar deposited up to \$2,000. Should a member with \$2,000 deposited die, his or her beneficiary will receive not only the \$2,000 in savings but also the \$2,000 free insurance.

After age 55, the insurance gradually decreases to 10 cents for each dollar saved by employees 70 and older. Retired members keep their insurance as long as they leave money in the credit union.

Should a member die or become permanently disabled before a loan is paid back, it is repaid in full by the credit union's loan protection contract.

The City Hall Credit Union has about 1,800 members and close to \$1,100,000 in assets. Members have a voice in the credit union because they vote for its board of directors.

There are also separate credit unions for the Police and Fire departments, and employees of the Board of Education.

REALLY HITTING HOME

Loan Program Spurs Weequahic Housing Repairs

By LAWRENCE PARSONS

Homeowners in the Weequahic section of Newark have begun fixing up their homes as the result of a low-interest-rate home improvement loan program being tested in their area. If the program is successful in Weequahic, it may be expanded to other neighborhoods in the city.

The program, known as the Neighborhood Housing Services of Newark Inc. (NHS), is a cooperative effort by the business community and the city government to upgrade housing conditions. Banks have pledged about \$1 million to NHS in the form of low-interest home improvement loans at an 8 per cent interest rate, rather than the 12.5 per cent usually charged for such loans.

"Weequahic is a good place to begin because it is a stable community with basically solid housing stock and residents who are concerned with preserving a decent quality of life," says Ernest E. Baskette, Jr., executive director of NHS.

"The program has been progressing very well, and we are very pleased with it. We hope eventually to expand our efforts to other Newark neighborhoods when we have demonstrated success here."

Fifteen houses have been completely rehabilitated at a total cost of \$172,000 since NHS began in Newark last spring. Owners of 120 homes are waiting either for their loans to be approved or for construction to begin on their houses.

Applicants for the NHS program must live in the 84-square-block area bounded by the Newark-Hillside border, Elizabeth Avenue, Lyons Avenue, Clinton Place, and Route 78. To be eligible, applicants must reside in houses that need rehabilitation and contain no more than four dwelling units.

Once homeowners are accepted into the

program, NHS helps them to plan for the rehabilitation and to find contractors. Also, NHS provides loan counseling and free cost estimates.

In addition, NHS will prepay 10 per cent of the total loan which homeowners can pay back later. Should a Weequahic resident be denied a loan by a bank participating in the program, NHS will consider him or her for its own low-interest home improvement loan.

The NHS program is funded by a \$234,000 federal grant provided through the Community Development Block Grant program and the Urban Reinvestment Task Force. A contribution of \$70,000 was made by the business community for salaries and operating expenses.

When the program began last spring, Robert B. O'Brien, Jr., treasurer of NHS and president of Carteret Savings and Loan Association, said the trial area included 930 single and two-family homes, more than half of which were in fairly good repair.

"More than 400 of these homes will require under \$2,500 in repairs to completely rehabilitate them," said O'Brien. "Another 200 need no more than \$4,500 to get them in shape, while 93 homes may require up to \$15,000 in repairs."

The concept of NHS, according to Baskette, was first developed in Pittsburgh in the late 1960s. A partnership was made between the city's residents, banks, and government to combat the problem of redlining, the practice of denying loans to blighted areas of cities.

The Urban Reinvestment Task Force of the Federal Homes Loan Bank adopted the plan and began putting it to work in other major cities, such as Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and now Newark.

For further information contact Neighborhood Housing Services at 182 Lyons Ave., 923-3308.

ALL from the HALL

A ROUNDUP OF RECENT NEWS IN CITY AGENCIES



Gladys Francis, new member of the Newark Public Library board of trustees, is congratulated at swearing-in ceremony by (from left) Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson; Rev. J. Wendell Mapson, past president of library board, and City Clerk Frank D'Ascensio. Mrs. Francis retired in 1978 as director of elementary education for Newark Board of Education after long career in public schools. She formerly represented superintendent of schools on library board, and has now been appointed by Gibson to her own seat.

NEWARK NOW LICENSES CONTRACTORS

An ordinance requiring all building contractors doing business in the city to register with the Newark Division of Licenses is working, says South Ward Councilman Sharpe James.

Before adoption of the legislation in October, the city had no knowledge or control over who operated as a contractor in Newark, James said. "The ordinance now allows the licensing division to monitor contractors who do business within the city and guarantees that only qualified and reputable firms and individuals will be able to operate in Newark," James added.

The official cautioned residents not to enter into contracts with a firm unless the contractor has a Newark municipal license.

Gilbert Strong, director of the city's Division of Licenses, is responsible for enforcing the ordinance.

COUNCIL PRAISES GIBSON'S CAMPAIGN FOR AID

The Newark Municipal Council has officially commended Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson for his fight against the loss of federal funds that help support basic city services.

The Council unanimously adopted a motion "commending Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson for his relentless, sensitive and untiring lobbying efforts in Trenton and Washington to secure the restoration of anti-recession federal aid and/or counter-cyclical funds to insure the retention of municipal personnel and the delivery of essential city services."

The motion was sponsored by South Ward Councilman Sharpe James, and was sent to the Mayor by City Clerk Frank D'Ascensio, who added: "May I take this opportunity to join the Council in wishing you success in the... effort to secure additional federal funds to assist the City of Newark."

CITY TENANTS ATTEND CLASSES IN UPKEEP

The City of Newark has begun classes in fire prevention, safety and cleanliness for tenants in city-owned buildings.

The first classes were in the 25-unit building at 224 Broad St. and the 85-unit apartment house at 299 Clinton Ave. These are among the largest of the 450 occupied buildings that have been taken over by the city for unpaid taxes.

The program — including tips on avoiding fires, accidents and illness — has been developed by the Newark Department of Public Works as part of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's "Clean City" campaign.

The "Clean City" staff headed by Clarence Coggins is working with other city agencies and community groups to train tenants to put out garbage, and keep halls and lobbies clear of trash, baby carriages and other obstacles.

A LOSS FOR WORDS AT FOUR CORNERS

The City of Newark has installed eight new symbolic, wordless pedestrian signals at the corners of Broad and Market Streets.

"By employing such universal symbol signs, Newark is entering into not only a national, but a world-wide method of communication," stated Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

The signals, which depict a red raised hand to denote "stop" and a walking human figure to denote "walk," replaced the former "Walk" and "Don't Walk" signals.

Recognizing Newark's increasing non-English speaking population, Public Works Director Vincent E. Toma stated: "It is important in matters of public safety that we are able to communicate vital information to everyone."

If the Broad and Market test is successful, it is anticipated the new signal system will be installed subsequently at other major intersections.

NEW CONTRACTING FIRM WELCOMED BY GIBSON

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has welcomed to Newark a new contracting firm employing nearly 100 persons. Alworth Associates, Inc., has moved its headquarters from Montclair into a remodeled two-story building at 196 Miller St.

"Actions like this by private firms," the Mayor said, "offer proof of Newark's rebirth that is more tangible than anything we can say." Larry G. Alworth, president of the four-year-old firm, said he considered several communities but concluded "Newark has the accessibility we need, and several of our biggest customers are here."

The company specializes in excavation work for gas, electric and telephone companies. It is storing 30 pieces of heavy equipment at the Miller Street headquarters.

"My board of directors and I feel very strongly about the continued growth of the City of Newark," says Alworth.

200 Citizens Saluted For Serving Newark

More than 200 Newarkers have been honored by the Citizens Advisory Board of the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO) for their service to the community.

George Branch, board chairman, said each of the 27 members of the citizen panel was able to nominate up to 10 persons for the citations. In addition, the full board conferred special citations on 25 men and women.

The board, which helps plan and oversee Newark's Housing and Community Development program, also sponsors several programs a year to encourage citizen participation in local affairs.

Speakers at the ceremony at Essex County College included Wilbert Allen, acting director of MPDO, and Junius Williams, Newark lawyer.

The 25 special awards were given to:

Catherine Glee, Edward Hanks, Sarah Henderson, Etta Hines, Gennie Hodges, Denise McKenzie, Lloyd d O'Neill, Herbert Powell, Goldie Poole, Pauline Randolph, Lillian Richardson, Ramon Rivera, Towanna Robinson, Rev. George Ryder, Richard Schavblin, Virginia Segua, Bertha Simmons, Margaret Stewart, Yolanda Stokes, Renee Thomas, Catherine Tucker, Lucille Warren, Bennie Ward, Rev. Ola Wheeler and Neal Whiteside.

Awards sponsored by individual members of the Citizens Advisory Board were:

Robert Alamo, sponsor: Edna Aneses, Mildred D'Agostino, Carmine Dominguez, Harold Esannason, Anna Santiago, Norma Santiago, Inez Scabet, Eleanor Vaccari, Wally Vaccari, Sharon Wallace.

George Branch, sponsor: Mary Atkinson, Pat Barisciano, Mattie Booker, Joseph Cieala, Frank Dinocenzo, Ed Handville, Laura Hayes, Dan Passafiume, Mildred Richardson, Bartolo Sino.

Osborne Carter, sponsor: Frederick Barnes, Pauline Scott Bey,

Frank Bristol, Birdie B. Brown, Thomas Clark, Althea Clawe, Dorothy Cole, Wylene Cuffino, Samuel Dashiell Jr., Geneva Powell, Lincoln Cooke, sponsor: Fred Butler, Edna Cooke, Ruth Henderson, Joseph Holmes, Verdel Holmes, Belinda McCree, Alvin Neblett, Esta Netti, Jennie Oliver, Louise Petty.

David Davie, sponsor: Herbert Carter, Elsie Hawkins, Elvina Jackson, Lynn King, Margaret Petrozzino, Marcus Roper, Ernest Sabb, Rebecca Walker, Gail Williams, Nellie Wilson.

James Dupree, sponsor: Carl (Tiny Prince) Brinson, Winston Dove, Daniel L. Gibson Jr., Olga Hairston, Katherine Hawks, Dorothy Hetrick, Jessie Jones, Raymond Peoples, George Talmadge.

Claborne Ervin, sponsor: Leo Bunion Sr., Luther Bunion, Mrs. Floyd Carson, Lucile Payne, William Payne Sr., Ahmeenah Ramadaad, Calvin Robinson, Oscar Stafford, LaVerna Thomas, Geraldine Washington.

Emma Garcia, sponsor: Sandra Bellingier, John Cantalupo, Tino Conceicao, John Giordano, Joseph Isasello, Henry Klein, William Kyzima, Ramon Rivera, Frank Tolt, Al Vazquez.

Mildred Helms, sponsor: Gregory Adams, Carrie Charles, Rose Crawford, Howard Frazier, Gloria Hardin, Fannie Mae Harris, Dwayne Keeley, Raymond Royster.

Robert Jackson, sponsor: Councilman Michael Bottone, Patrice Carter, Victor DeLuca, Michael Grier, Blanche McCree, Thomas Orr, Carl Perkins, Rev. Frank Testa, Irma Toler, Della Williams.

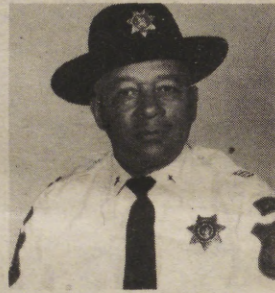
William James Jr., sponsor: Alberta Bey, Diane Lynn Jones, Franklin Prather Sr., Joseph Price Jr., Gloria Ramos, Steven Roquemore, Edward Seagraves, Edward Taliaferro Sr., Wesley Weaver, Alvin Wright.

Mary Kefalas, sponsor: Dennis Alamo, Irene Barnes, Deputy Mayor Carmen Biase, John D'Agostino, Angie DeMeo, Gerald DeMeo, Michale Pietrangelo, Shirley Rutherford, Evelyn Woods.

Gay Kraushar, sponsor: Ollie Cue, Aristedes Rodriguez, Nancie Wilson. Ralph Matarazzo, sponsor: Daniel Ardito, Assunta Arre, Gladys Burnett, Michalina Corbo, Ronald Martino, Samuel Mastroni, Renee Portee, Wilfredo Rivera, Arsenio Saporito.

David Matthews, sponsor: Joan Caserta, Vincent Conzentiono, Rose Del Presto, Marie Desemone, Michael Ferrone, Adam Festa, Steve Festa, Leon Louie, Dorothy Memoli, Phyllis Spagnardi.

Christine McCoy, sponsor: Alease



Rev. Spellman's A Captain, Too

Rev. Dr. Harry T. Spellman is now Capt. Spellman, too.

The pastor of Macedonia Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ in North Newark earned the captain's title upon his graduation from the deputy sheriff course at the Essex County Police Academy in Cedar Grove.

In addition to being a pastor and chaplain for the Sheriff's Department, Dr. Spellman is also a community relations specialist for the Newark Human Rights Commission.

The 6½-month training course at the academy included first aid, firearms and court procedures. Dr. Spellman was one of 45 graduates.

Bradshaw, Nattie Duncan, Ruby Grace, Chanac Green, Frank Hutchins, Amy Ingram, William Kinney, Bernice Peterson, Joseph Stratton, Diane Wilshire.

Rosetta Newby, sponsor: Bernice Bass, Viola Brown, Dorothy Flanagan, Frances Ford, Nellie Grier, Kathleen Johnson, Earlie Lucas, Justine Lucas, Mark IV Productions, Ottal Suggs.

Rev. Willie Simmons, sponsor: Hedy Baker (posthumous), Andy Byrd, James Jenkins, George Johnson, Milda Macon, Ida McClendon, Shirley Rogers, Lena Smith, James Thurman, Kenneth W. Turner.

Eric Stokes, sponsor: Frederica Beyah, James Bodison, Florence Harris, Mary Harris, Ida Johnson, Elsie Love, Gwendolyn Rouse, Carita Singleton, James Smith, Elizabeth Witcher.

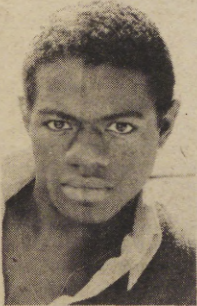
No nominations were submitted by the other eight members of the advisory board.

NAMES in the NEWS

There's still no business like show business for many present and former residents of Newark. "Olympic Park," a play by former Vailsburg MYRNA LAMB about a teenage girl in the 1940s, was presented recently off-Broadway... RICHARD WESLEY, another former Newarker, was honored recently by Theater of Universal Images for his achievements, which include screenplays for "Uptown Saturday Night" and "Let's Do It Again."... And the songwriter whose hits include "Knock Three Times" and "Tie a Yellow Ribbon" is IRWIN LEVINE, also from Newark.

Other local people making good include DR. AARON BELL of Essex County College, named "an outstanding composer" by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP)... PAT PARSONS, the WCBS radio newscaster who was known as PASQUALE TOMINARO when he grew up in Newark as the son of bandleader LOU PARSONS... And EDWARD JACKSON, tenor and director of the D.C. Choral in Washington, is the son of SYLVIA MURPHY of Newark.

Also making his mark in entertainment is JASON GREEN, singer, actor and dancer, who appeared in a recent episode of TV's "White Shadow." He is the son of SHIRLEY GREEN, director of Newark Division of Welfare. A Weequahic High School graduate, he has studied acting at Lee Strasberg Institute in New York on a scholarship.



WINSTON "PIDGE" DOVE, chauffeur for MAYOR KENNETH A. GIBSON, was ordained recently as a deacon of the Roman Catholic Church in Sacred Heart Cathedral ceremonies by ARCHBISHOP PETER L. GERETY... REV. ARTHUR S. JONES, director of operations for the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, is also overseeing statewide activities of the N.J. Council of Churches. He is currently president of the council, as well as pastor of St. Mark's AME Church, East Orange.

Former aides and advisers to MAYOR GIBSON are filling a variety of roles. MARVIN McGRAW is assistant for intergovernmental affairs for COUNTY EXECUTIVE PETER SHAPIRO... DONALD HARRIS is now manager of public interest for Philip Morris, Inc... RICHARD W. ROPER is now special assistant for intergovernmental relations in the U.S. Department of Commerce... And Roper's predecessor as director of the Office of Newark Studies, JACK KRAUSKOPF, is now deputy administrator for program operations in New York City's Human Resources Administration.

DR. ASA CREWS has been elected treasurer of the medical staff of Beth Israel Medical Center. The Clinton Hill internist attended Columbia University and Hahnemann Medical College, and served as intern and resident at Beth. He is also on the staffs of United and East Orange General hospitals, and active in professional groups.



In the art world, CARMEN LOVING recently presented a show of more than 50 works, including "Lady in a Red Hat," at the Robert Treat Hotel... Vailsburg artist CHARLES SMITH presented a one-man show at the Irvington Public Library... LEE JACK MORTON's works were displayed at a leading New York gallery... And a one-person show at the Newark Public Library honored MILDRED KAISER, artist and longtime teacher at Newark School of Fine and Industrial Art.

Newsmakers around City Hall include COUNCILMAN DONALD TUCKER, elected treasurer of the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (NBC/LEO), and COUNCILWOMAN MARIE VILLANI, named state coordinator for Women in Municipal Government... BEN KRUSCH, mason foreman, re-elected to his 25th term as chairman of the Employees' Retirement System... MARGUERITE CAPALBO, the first female police identification officer in Newark... And IRVING



Anthony D. Burke, left, assistant recreation director of North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, and Donald B. Hannon, partner in local floor covering business, have been appointed by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson to Newark's Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.



DUYK, who retired at 85 as a cashier in the office of CITY CLERK FRANK D'ASCENSIO.

Election results: BRIAN JOHNSON, new president of Unified Vailsburg Services Organization... MRS. ELDORA MAYNARD, new president of Newark Branch, NAACP, to succeed the late NORMAN THREADGILL... FRANK LANGELLA, Ironbound businessman, in his fourth term as president of Columbus Hospital... MSGR. JOHN P. HOURIHAN of St. John's Church, chairman of the International Catholic Congress on Religious Education for the Hearing Impaired... HARVEY C. BLACK, in third term as head of N.J. Bicycling Association.

Appointments: JOHN R. ABRAM, acting director of Newark Public Library, to succeed retired WILLIAM URBAN... CECIL J. BANKS, new counsel for Newark Board of Education, and EMIL NARDACHONE, general counsel for Newark Housing Authority... REV. JOHN J. PETILLO, co-chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of Newark... WAYMON T. JESSIE, deputy director of Newark's Public Service Employment Program... CHARLES T. SCHAEDEL JR., director of urban affairs, and SYLVIA GUARINO, communications associate, at the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce.

Newark Police LT. JOHN MANGHISI received an award from N.J. Bankers Association for investigations of crimes against banks. He has also received a citation from the Fraternal Order of Police for his development of Newark Police Museum at 139 Washington St. Manghisi writes a historical column for FOP's monthly paper.



Honors: POLICE CHIEF CHARLES ZIZZA, by the Federation of Italian American Societies... MRS. ARRA GOODE, DR. WILLIAM HAYLING, MRS. KATHLEEN WILLIAMS and MRS. HATTIE BROWN, by the Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs... Former COUNCILMAN ANTHONY GIULIANO, DR. E. WYMAN GARRETT, and ANGELO BIANCHI, by the MICHAEL P. BOTTONE Civic Association... MRS. LAURA BROWN BAKER, HAROLD ESANNASON, MELVIN HANTMAN and JAMES WALLACE, by the DONALD TUCKER Civic Association... ASSEMBLYWOMAN MILDRED BARRY GARVIN, FREE HOLDER CHAIRWOMAN PEARL BEATTY, DR. and MRS. ROBERT A. JOHNSON, SUE BROWN and REV. WILLIE SMITH, by the Leaguers.

More Honors: LOUISE EPPERSON, by the Patient Relations Department at N.J. College Hospital... KENNETH SYKES, former staff member, by Quest/CYO, urban youth agency of the Archdiocese of Newark... ROBERTO SHARPE of Vailsburg, awarded a national scholarship by Columbia College... Two oldtime Newark fighters, ALLIE STOLZ and BENNIE LEVINE, inducted into N.J. Boxing Hall of Fame.

CAROL JAYNE COPPOLA has been appointed administrative assistant to Newark's communications director, BERNARD MOORE. She was formerly an editor, writer and project coordinator in public information at Essex County College. She has a degree in communications from Seton Hall.



SPEAKING OF... Immigration

By MONICA ISABEL ROCCO



Right after President Carter took office, his administration issued an amnesty proposal for the undocumented workers (known as illegal aliens) who live and work within the United States.

The most controversial part of Carter's proposals refers to illegal aliens established in this country on or before Jan. 1, 1970, and those who have lived in the United States for five years or more. After seven years of residence in the USA, the illegal alien would be granted permanent resident status and be allowed to become an American citizen once five years of legal residency is completed. The others would be granted permission to work for five more years until a determination was made about their status. This last group would not be allowed to bring their families if they are outside the country.

Up until now, the proposed amnesty for illegal aliens has created only false hopes and much confusion among all those undocumented workers who pray day and night to see the amnesty a reality. But none of the Carter Administration proposals has been taken seriously into consideration by the House Committee in the last session of Congress, because they were based on "pitiful illusions," said Rep. James H. Scheuer, a Democrat of Queens, N.Y. and chairman of the committee.

However, the House panel has made a few other recommendations, such as stricter border controls and aid programs designed to encourage Mexicans to stay in Mexico; deportation of any legal immigrant who during the first five years of legal residency receives financial help from welfare; new laws to make sponsors of legal immigrants financially responsible for their charges; strict investigation to locate persons who overstay their visitor or student visa limits; more funds and legislation to set up a fraudulent document laboratory in order to trace counterfeit birth certificates, drivers' license and Social Security cards; legislation to give the agency the right to seize and dispose of vehicles used to smuggle illegal aliens into the country, and the creation of \$10 million research program to determine the effect of legal and illegal immigrants on social services and the labor force in this country.

While Carter proposals are directed to solve the illegal status of undocumented workers approaching a more humane and a softer government attitude, the House panel approaches the problem with a severe law enforcement attitude and strict measures toward not only the illegal but the legal immigrant.

"The panel recommendations are not designed to turn off the flame beneath the melting pot that has symbolized the United

Continued on page 16

HABLANDO SOBRE... Inmigración

Por MONICA ISABEL ROCCO

Poco después de que el Presidente Carter tomó cargo de su oficina, su Administración presentó al Congreso una propuesta de amnistía para los trabajadores indocumentados (conocidos como extranjeros ilegales) que viven y trabajan dentro de los límites de los Estados Unidos.

La parte más controversial de la propuesta de Carter se refiere a extranjeros ilegales establecidos en este país desde o antes de Enero 1ro. de 1970, y aquellos que han vivido en los Estados Unidos cinco años o más. Después de siete años de haber vivido en los E.U. los extranjeros ilegales podrán cambiar su status a residentes legales y les sería permitido volverse Ciudadanos Americanos una vez hayan vivido como residentes legales por cinco años consecutivos. A los otros, les sería garantizado un permiso para trabajar por otros cinco años hasta que se determinara su estado. A este último grupo no le sería permitido traer a sus familiares, que viven en su país de origen.

Hasta ahora, la propuesta amnistía ha creado solamente falsas esperanzas y mucha confusión entre todos aquellos trabajadores indocumentados que rezan día y noche porque la amnistía se haga una realidad. Ninguna de las propuestas de la Administración de Carter fué considerada seriamente por el Comité en la última sesión del Congreso, porque fueron tomadas en base a "ilusiones piadosas" según dijo el Representante James H. Scheuer, un Demócrata de Queens, New York, y Presidente del Comité.

Sin embargo, el Panel ha hecho algunas otras recomendaciones, tales como un estricto control en las fronteras y programas de ayuda designados a estimular a los mejicanos que se queden en Méjico; deportación de cualquier inmigrante legal que durante los primeros cinco años de residencia reciban ayuda financiera del Bienestar Público; nuevas leyes que obliguen al fiador de inmigrantes legales a responsabilizarse de sus gastos en caso de que ellos mismos no puedan hacerlo; investigación estricta en orden a localizar aquellas personas que se quedan en las E.U. después de que su visita o su período de estudios ha expirado; más fondos y legislación que permita establecer un laboratorio de documentos fraudulentos en orden a seguir la pista de falsificadores de certificados de nacimiento, licencias de manejar y tarjetas de seguro social; legislación que dé a la agencia el derecho de disponer de vehículos usados para entrar extranjeros ilegales al país, y la creación de un programa de investigación de \$10 millones para determinar el efecto que causan los extranjeros ilegales sobre servicios sociales y la fuerza trabajadora en el país.

Mientras las propuestas de Carter van dirigidas a solucionar el status ilegal de los trabajadores indocumentados usando métodos más humanos y una actitud gubernamental más benévola, el Comité aborda el problema con una severa actitud de refuerzo de la ley y métodos estrictos hacia, no solamente los ilegales, pero los ya residentes legales. "Las recomendaciones del panel no están diseñadas a apagar la flama debajo del crisol que ha sido símbolo de los Estados Unidos," dijo el Representante John N. Erlenborn de Illinois, Republicano de alto rango en el comité seleccionado. "Por el

Continúa en la página 16

Celebrating a Safe Delivery



PHOTOS BY ROBERTA CRANE



Dedication of the new College Hospital at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey attracted large crowd to ceremony. Dr. Stanley Bergen, college president, and Sue Brown, hospital administrator, unveiled plaque for \$76.5-million, 520-bed hospital. Prominent members of audience included Douglas Morgan (center), director of Newark Department of Health and Welfare, and Shirley Green, Newark director of welfare.

IMPROVING WITH AGED

Youthful Chief Seeks Big Role for Elderly Affairs

The new director of Newark's Office of Elderly Affairs is only about half-way to being a senior citizen — but he obviously relishes the chance to work with and for older people.

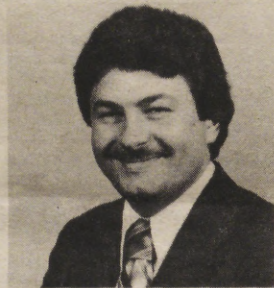
Philip M. Orlando, who just turned 31 on July 1, has been director of the city agency since last November, and has already come up with ambitious plans to improve services for New Yorkers who are past 55.

With headquarters at 605 Broad St., the Office of Elderly Affairs is part of the city's Department of Health and Welfare. It operates four neighborhood centers for seniors — at 55 19th Ave., 138 Clifford St., 761 Elizabeth Ave., and 284 Broadway. It also operates a transportation service for the elderly, and assists them with problems in health, housing, and social services.

But Elderly Affairs, created

in 1974, is only one of the agencies serving the aged in Newark. Others include the Golden Age Project, which runs its own eight neighborhood centers; Elderly Nutrition, which serves meals at 17 locations; the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and the Essex County Office of Aging, which dispenses funds for senior programs.

One of Orlando's major goals



PHILIP ORLANDO

is to make Elderly Affairs into the "umbrella agency" for senior citizen programs in the city. One step toward improved coordination was taken last November when the City Council designated the Newark Senior Citizens Commission to "advise and assist" the Office of Elderly Affairs. This clarified the roles of the two agencies, which had been somewhat competitive in the past.

Elderly Affairs has 30 regular employees and 94 CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) workers — all but five of them senior citizens. They work as aides at the neighborhood centers and as homemakers through the North Jersey Community Union.

Orlando speaks with admiration — almost envy — of the seniors on his staff. "They're from the old school," he says. "They're never out a day. Some haven't taken a day off in years. Their work ethic is very strong."

The biggest needs of Newark's elderly, says Orlando, are housing, transportation and medical assistance.

Although much senior citizen housing has gone up in recent years, at least another 3,000 units are needed, he reports. And there is an acute shortage of emergency housing for old people who lose their homes through fires or abandonment.

Elderly Affairs operates five vans, which carried some 35,000 passengers last year to medical facilities, stores and recreation. "The need is still greater," asserts Orlando.

The biggest medical need, he believes, is for care in the home. "Too many of our seniors are in institutions," he observes. There is a waiting list of 200 senior citizens trying to get homemaker services from just one local agency, he adds.

Orlando joined Elderly Affairs as a supervising analyst in March 1977. He previously spent more than three years with the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training as a planner, evaluator, and manager of monitoring.

A longtime resident of the Ironbound and a graduate of East Side High School, Orlando has a B.A. from Montclair State College and an M.A. in humanities from the University of Chicago.

Orlando has also been active in the Citizens Advisory Board of the Mayor's Policy and Development and was chairman of its 1977 and 1978 conferences.

MINDING the MEDIA

Continued from page 9

back their New Jersey weekday editions with considerably less fanfare than accompanied the launching of these regional papers a few years ago.

Back in 1972 The New York Times began its New Jersey edition, which included a full page of news each day, plus frequent front-page stories. Two years later The Daily News followed suit in an even more ambitious invasion of the Garden State. The News put together a 30-person staff just to cover the state, and opened an office in West Orange.

Both papers apparently found out, however, that more news of New Jersey did not produce more readers or advertisers. In the months before the strike, for instance, The News was selling only 30,000 copies a day in all of Essex County, and The Times was disposing of only 20,000. This means the two New York papers were reaching barely 15 per cent of the homes in this area. (The Star-Ledger sells about 160,000 copies daily in the county, and reaches about 50 per cent of the Essex population.)

During the strike The News announced "a de-escalation of our emphasis on New Jersey" — a nice way of saying that 16 reporters and editors were getting the axe. The West Orange office was closed Jan. 12. The paper is continuing a New Jersey edition, but with the skimpy coverage of past years.

OUR NEWS ISN'T FIT TO PRINT?

The Times reappeared after the strike with a new "Metropolitan Report" — a single section combining and replacing the New Jersey and other regional editions. New Jersey news is no longer guaranteed a full page, and now must compete with stories from New York City, Westchester, Long Island and Connecticut. There are days when The Times contains only one or two small items from all of New Jersey.

The reductions don't seem to affect the Sunday New Jersey sections of both papers, but those are filled with frothy features. The Times is also keeping its small office in downtown Newark, but it's not staffed fulltime.

While the New York papers' coverage was uneven, they did provide some healthy competition for the local press. But now the retreat by the New York dailies has strengthened The Star-Ledger's monopoly in the Newark area.

What may be even more ominous for the long run is evidence that many people in our area do without newspapers altogether. The figures show that all daily newspapers — from Newark, New York, Passaic, and Elizabeth — reach only about 70 per cent of the homes in Essex County. That means about 90,000 homes in Essex County — many of them in Newark — don't bother with any daily paper. And that's another reason radio and television news is essential: It's the only way many people will ever get any news about Newark and New Jersey.

THREE STATIONS ARE MAKING THEIR MOVES

1979 will be the year of the move for three electronic media outlets.

WBGO, Newark Public Radio, has moved from its cramped quarters atop Central High School to a spacious building at 54 Park Place. For the moment the FM station occupies the second floor of the building, but is beginning renovation of the ground floor for its permanent home. The station, which formerly broadcast educational programs now carries mostly jazz, with local public affairs programs and feeds from the National Public Radio Network. It also now has live newscasts with the arrival of a news and public affairs director, Fred Fishkin, and live coverage of sports events in New Jersey. Formerly on only during school hours, the station now broadcasts from 6 a.m. to midnight seven days a week.

WTVG (Channel 68), licensed to Newark but presently located in West Orange, will be coming home sometime this year. It has bought the Wiss building at W. Market Street and Central Avenue, and hopes to be settled in by the end of the year. The 68 news crew is an aggressive little bunch who are more than willing to provide coverage for Newark. Although the newscast is only 15 minutes long (7:30 p.m.), they fill it with news items and happenings in and around the city. While we wait for the biggies to pay more attention to us, let's patronize Channel 68.

New Jersey Public Television is also moving to larger quarters in downtown Newark. It is renovating 980 Broad St., a former auto showroom. This is not so unusual when you consider that NJPTV's headquarters in Trenton was formerly a bowling alley. This move is slated for the fall of this year. Programs such as "The New Jersey Nightly News" and "Question!" will be produced there. It is presently located at 41 Central Ave.

Thinking of Retirement



Three members of the Pension Commission of the Newark Employees' Retirement System are sworn into office by City Clerk Frank D'Ascensio. Commissioners are, from left, Joseph A. Angelo, a tax assessor and one of employee representatives on board; Councilman-at-Large Donald Tucker, who represents City Council, and Carmine D'Alessio, vice president of Carteret Savings & Loan Association and citizen representative on board. Tucker is newcomer to board; other two were incumbents.

IMMIGRATION

Continued from page 15

States," said Rep. John N. Erlenborn of Illinois, the ranking Republican on the select committee. "Instead, the committee proposals seek to create a rational, workable immigration system."

There are divergent forces behind the illegal alien issue. Those favoring a more liberal policy include farm employer seeking cheap labor, and militant Chicanos, civil libertarians, the Roman Catholic Church and political Hispanic groups. Many labor unions, contending that illegal aliens take jobs from American workers and undercut their wages, urge tighter restrictions to deal with the illegal alien issue.

Statements made by high-ranking U.S. officials — such as Secretary of Labor F. Ray Marshall, who said "Unless we can deal with this crucial problem, everything we do about our own unemployment problem could be swamped by the influx of illegal workers from foreign countries" — leave the American citizen with the impression that the unemployment crisis exists ONLY because illegal aliens work, without realizing that most illegal aliens take jobs that no American or legal alien would take. Statements like this keep inflicting wounds upon minority poor groups who struggle to survive in this multi-ethnic country.

INMIGRACION

Viene de la página 15

contrario, las propuestas del Comité llaman a crear un sistema de inmigración racional y factible."

Hay muchas fuerzas que divergen detrás de este asunto de los extranjeros ilegales. Aquellos que favorecen una política más liberal incluye dueños de fincas que buscan mano de obra barata, y militantes chicanos, gente que aboga por los derechos civiles, la Iglesia Romana Católica y grupos políticos. Muchos sindicatos de trabajadores, sosteniendo que los extranjeros ilegales les quitan empleos a los trabajadores americanos y rebajan sus salarios, urgen restricciones más severas para lidiar con el problema de los ilegales.

Declaraciones hechas por altos funcionarios de los Estados Unidos — tal como el Secretario de Trabajo F. Ray Marshall, quien dijo: "A menos que podamos lidiar con este problema crucial, todo lo que nosotros hagamos acerca de nuestros problemas de desempleo zozobraría ante el influjo de trabajadores ilegales provenientes de países extranjeros," — deja al ciudadano Americano con la impresión de que la crisis de desempleo existe SOLAMENTE porque los extranjeros indocumentados trabajan, sin pensar que la mayoría de éstos atrapan empleos que ningún americano o residente legal tomaría. Declaraciones como estas infligen heridas a las clases minoritarias pobres que luchan por sobrevivir en este país multi-étnico.

THIS SCORE IS IN OUR FAVOR

Volunteers Give Free Advice for Small Businesses

Do you know what the SCORE is?
If you do, it may be in your favor — especially if you're interested in starting or improving your own business.

SCORE is the Service Corps of Retired Executives — some 150 men and women who donate their time and experience to help anyone who has a business problem.

Working out of the Rodino Federal Building at 970 Broad St., they handle 10,000 phone calls and 4,000 visits a year, says Andrew Lynch, Newark district director of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

"They can do a lot of things my own staff can't do," says Lynch, "since they have more business experience than our own employees."

The SCORE volunteers include former sales managers, advertising officials, and executives

from the supermarket, drug, petroleum and other industries.

They help small business men and women unravel the kind of management problems that account for most business failures. They also help people go into business — or advise them against doing so if they really don't have the aptitude, says Harold Seelig, chairman of the Newark chapter of SCORE.

"You couldn't afford to buy the kind of expertise our members have accumulated," Seelig says, "but there is no charge or obligation for anything we do."

SCORE has recently placed ads in 1,800 buses to let people know it's available. Interested? Call 645-3982 any Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.



A campaign to promote a free counseling service for anyone who needs help in setting up or operating a business is launched by (from left) Andrew Lynch, Newark district director of U.S. Small Business Administration; Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, and Harold Seelig, chairman of Newark chapter of Service Corps of Retired Executives. They hold one of the signs being placed in 1,800 buses in Northern New Jersey.

STELLA WRIGHT

Continued from page 1

Wright is attracting the so-called "working poor" who have higher incomes than those living on public assistance.

The management of the complex is completely in the hands of residents. The board of trustees of the Resident Management Corp. is responsible for the overall policy at Stella Wright. The staff of the Resident Management Corp. includes a resident manager, two assistant resident managers, a social service director and aide, a home management aide, 14 building directors and 42 lobby monitors and clerical assistants. There are also floor captains and special committees which handle screening, security, social goals and beautification.

Mrs. Lynn King, the resident manager, lived at Stella Wright during the strike and is determined not to let the conditions then occur again.

"The people here see the difference between Stella Wright and other high-rise units and they appreciate the difference. Through tenant management the tenants have become more aware of what is going on around them. And they are tired of the 'I-live-here but I don't want to get involved' attitude. This is no longer just a place to stay until you can get better, but this is really home," Mrs. King explains.

A sign of the tenants' concern is a recent case of a family evicted because they could not control their children. Anonymous letters were sent to Mrs. King reporting the children as being absent from school for over a month and vandalizing the building. Mrs. King investigated the incidents, the board of trustees met on the case, and the decision was reached to evict the family. "This is our home and we are going to try to protect it," Mrs. King declares.

The tenant corporation has established a set of strict rules and regulations which all tenants have to abide by



Lynn King (right) meets with building managers.

or face eviction, as happened to the family mentioned above. Prospective tenants are screened by the resident managers, who have exclusive selection powers. New tenants are given a handbook which details the regulations of the complex, bylaws of the corporation, costs of repairs for damages caused by a tenant's negligence, and — so that all tenants can be fully aware of how all this came about — terms of the 1974 agreement. All tenants must then sign an agreement to adhere to the rules and regulations.

In addition to being evicted for not controlling children's behavior, tenants can be put out for using an apartment for commercial business, subletting or leasing an apartment, having unauthorized persons living in the unit — so that families do not take in additional relatives and overcrowd apartments — serious interference with the rights of other tenants, involvement in the sale or use of narcotics, or discharging a firearm on the premises.

Tenants, for the most part, are keeping their part of the bargain in keeping Stella Wright in shape. Hallways and stairwells are generally free of debris, and tenants on each floor are responsible for keeping their hallways clean.

Managers visit all new tenants shortly after they move in, to see how they are getting along. Managers are also required to inspect apartments at least once a year to insure that adequate health and housekeeping standards are being maintained.

While tenants have the freedom to repaint their apartments in colors that suit their decorating scheme, Mrs. King says pastels are recommended instead of dark colors, such as brown, red or black.

Not enough funds were available to complete all that the tenants have planned for Stella Wright. But neither the corporation nor the residents are willing to wait, and have taken it upon themselves to do whatever work they can. Residents in one building have painted and tiled an area on the lobby floor for community space. They have donated toys, games and whatever else they can to provide activities for the adults and the children in the buildings. An adult day care center has been established in Building 1 and in Building 6 there are child care and pre-school areas.

Classes are also being organized within buildings, with a crocheting class under way presently. In addition speakers are invited to give residents information on such topics as education and housing.

Mrs. King states that the way to keep the tenants involved in the complex is to give them useful information and keep up a dialogue between tenants and management.

With all the responsibility the tenants have, the housing authority has not fully relinquished its involvement in the project. Rents are still collected by

the authority at one central location, with operating expenses returned to management. The authority also worked with the residents in developing their training program, and their marketing plan. It supplied brochures and an advertising campaign to attract attention to the revitalized housing.

Two NRHA employees are still located in the office to serve as liaison, but it is expected that in the future they will no longer be needed to assist in the management of Stella Wright.

The success story is not yet complete, as much work still remains to be done. The new Louise Spencer School has been built in the area, and Mrs. King points to it as one attraction for new residents. But shopping facilities and public transportation are still inadequate to serve the needs of the large population. Landscaping, community rooms, laundry areas and child care areas are yet to be completed. In one building the residents took it upon themselves to complete a community room, and got the materials from the management.

The verdict is not yet in on how successful this "experiment in tenant management" is going to be. Gustav Heningburg, president of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition and head of the public housing task force, sees the outcome as contingent on outside forces, as well as the residents. Along with local amenities like stores, Heningburg sees a need to upgrade services provided by the city.

James Bradley, director of the Target Project Program (TPP) at the housing authority, thinks the success of Stella Wright is based, among other factors, on the dedication and close-knitness of the tenant organization. "Without such an organization no public housing unit could attain tenant management," Bradley observes. "because everyone has to have the same goal to work towards and be willing to work together to attain that goal."



Closed-circuit television is part of security system.

Development

Continued from page 4

units.

Also included in the budget is \$900,000 for the repair and maintenance of the growing number of occupied buildings taken over by the city, mostly through tax foreclosures; \$2 million to close out four remaining urban renewal projects, and \$1.5 million to support redevelopment work of the Newark Housing Authority.

Another \$250,000 would be channeled toward the planned Friendly Fuld Neighborhood Center, to be built at West Kinney Street and Irvine Turner Boulevard.

In the fifth year MPDO plans also to help revitalize the Bergen Street shopping area in Weequahic and part of Springfield Avenue. Two city-owned buildings on Bergen Street would be rehabilitated, and small business persons will receive management assistance.

Among the services to be continued are networks of health and day care centers, the deployment of 35 police officers in development areas, counseling for homeowners and tenants, Consumer Action, Newark Economic Development Corp., and Minority Contractors Association.

The housing rebate program, administered by the Newark Housing Development & Rehabilitation Corp., will be expanded in the Forest Hill, Central Ward and upper Vailsburg areas. The project repays homeowners up to 24 per cent of the cost of repairs, and the demand has far outstripped the availability of funds.

Wilbert Allen, acting executive director of MPDO, says the fifth year plan "reflects one of the Mayor's primary objectives, which is to clean up the city." He notes that sanitation, rehabilitation and demolition have ranked high in MPDO's surveys of public opinion on Newark's most pressing needs.

REORGANIZATION

Continued from page 4

Water-Sewer Utility, and Demolition.

Sanitation, Traffic and Signals, and Streets and Sidewalks were transferred from Public Works, while two other Public Works divisions — Water Supply and Sewers — were merged into the new Water-Sewer Utility. Demolition, which has been carried out by a special unit under the Department of Administration, is now a separate division under Engineering.

The proposed Department of General Services contains only three divisions: Public Buildings, Motors, and Parks and Grounds.

Public Buildings and Motors were formerly under the Department of Public Works, and Parks and Grounds had been in the Recreation Department.

General Services will maintain all city-owned facilities, and the remaining Recreation Department is responsible only for programs.

In another move initiated by the administration, the Council has established a new Office of Real Property to manage, maintain and sell the more than 5,000 properties now owned by the city.

The new unit in the Department of Administration combines staff and functions that have been in the surplus property unit of the Department of Public Works and the rent

collection unit of the Department of Finance. Newark in recent years has acquired many properties through foreclosure for back taxes. Most are vacant, but about 700 are rented for residential or commercial use. Newark spends about \$2.5 million — \$1.6 million in municipal funds, and \$900,000 in federal aid — to keep up and heat the properties.

"Newark has become the landlord of last resort for many properties," Buck said. "This is not a role we sought, but one that is imposed on us by laws requiring the city to take over properties on which taxes are delinquent. Since we cannot avoid this role, we are determined to carry it out as ably as possible."

The new agreement, he continued, will "pinpoint responsibility for these properties, and speed the processes of repairing them and getting them back into private hands."

The new agency is responsible for all properties which are owned by the city and not needed for governmental purposes. The agency is to manage them, arrange for repairs, collect rents, keep a central register, and assist the Real Estate Commission in selling and leasing them.

The commission, composed of five public officials, will continue to select properties to be disposed of, and set the terms. The commission has sponsored a series of successful real estate auctions in recent years.

NEW TIMES FOR REFUSE

Residents of one-third of the city — parts of the Central, West and South wards — have probably noticed that the sanitation pickup schedule in their area has been changed.

Why? Because a garbage collection contract awarded in February to Pet-Am Co., a joint venture by Petrozelli-American Collectors, took effect July 5.

Areas of the city affected are:
Zone 1: bordered by Bergen Street, First Street, City Subway, Park Avenue, South Munn Avenue and 14th Avenue. Collection days: Monday and Thursday.

Zone 2: bordered by Bergen Street, 14th Avenue, the Newark/Irvington border and Hawthorne Avenue. Collection days: Tuesday and Friday.

Zone 3: bordered by Elizabeth Avenue, Bergen Street, Hawthorne Avenue, the Newark/Irvington border and the Newark/Irvington border. Collection days: Wednesday and Saturday.

Pet-Am Co. officials wish to remind residents that garbage collection in this area begins at 5 a.m.

For further information or problems, call Pet-Am at 624-1584.

Refuse collection in the other two-thirds of the city will continue to be handled by the Sanitation Division of the Department of General Services. City officials will be comparing the cost and efficiency of the two collection systems.

Under the contract — awarded to Pet-Am after more than a year of controversy and legal battles — the city will pay the firm \$1.8 million a year for three years. Officials say this is

Wedding Marchers



There were nearly 2,000 members of the wedding when Wayne Braffman and Roberta Crane were married on the stage of Symphony Hall, after a concert by the New Jersey Symphony. He is manager of the cultural center and she is photographer for the Newark Public Information Office. The bride was escorted into the auditorium by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and Christopher Pfeifer, her son by a previous marriage. Afterward many of the guests dined and danced in the Terrace Ballroom.

less than it costs the city to do the job itself.

While no layoffs are planned, the city hopes to cut costs and eliminate about 100 jobs through attrition within a year. The Sanitation Division has more than 400 employees and a budget of more than \$6 million.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson told the City Council earlier this year "a contract operation frees the city of many of the onerous burdens associated with the refuse responsibility including those of vehicle acquisition and maintenance, field supervision, personnel recruitment and the like."

The Mayor said the three-year period provides time to study the new method, without binding the city permanently to the new system. If it does not prove more effective, the government can resume its own citywide collections in 1982.

agencies, hospitals, pharmacies and ambulance squads.

The program sites are: North Ward — North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, 346 Mt. Prospect Ave. (481-1119); East Ward — Newark Day Center, 41 Hill St. (643-5710); West Ward — Unified Vailsburg Services Organization, 42 Richelieu Terrace (374-2000); South Ward — Newark Golden Age Project, 760 Clinton Ave. (371-9810), and Central Ward — North Jersey Community Union, 105 Charlton St. (242-2147).

General information is available from the Office of Elderly Affairs, 605 Broad St. (624-6209), and the Health Planning Agency, 2 Cedar St. (733-8192).

DeMyrick

Continued from page 3

judgment, attention to detail and sensitivity to human needs that will be needed in this more strategic position."

The Mayor has also appointed Camille Savoca as personal secretary to replace Mrs. DeMyrick. Miss Savoca has been secretary and administrative assistant to Bernard Moore, the city's communications director.

A native of Southampton, Va., Mrs. DeMyrick came to Newark in 1952. She held a number of clerical and secretarial positions before joining the Mayor's staff July 1, 1970 — the day of his first inauguration.

She attended Rutgers University and received a B.S. from Shaw University in 1974. She lives at 51 Clifton Ave., and has a son, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

EMERGENCY AID BEGINS

Newark Emergency Services for Families, Inc. (NESF), has opened two new services — Central Intake and Emergency Assistance — at the NESF offices, 598 S. 11th St.

The event marked the beginning of a comprehensive emergency services network in Newark. NESF expects the network will eventually provide these emergency services: food and clothing, homemakers, special transportation, home health care, foster care, residence, counseling, and mental health intervention.

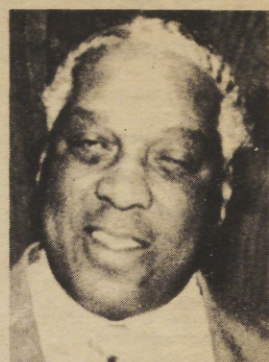
NESF's central intake program will be staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to respond to persons and families in Newark experiencing an emergency, and requiring services in one of the 10 NESF emergency services areas.

Central intake will be accessible through a 24-hour hot line at 824-0013.

The other new program is NESF's emergency assistance. NESF will provide payment for emergency services not otherwise available through the victim's personal resources or other community facilities.

Newark Emergency Services for Families, Inc. is a private non-profit agency established in 1977 to develop, implement, coordinate and monitor a comprehensive emergency service network in Newark.

The following agencies became a part of the Network by signing cooperative agreements with NESF at the June 20 press conference: Newark Tenants Council; Salvation Army; Mt. Carmel Guild; Family Service Bureau, CHR-ILL, College of Medicine and Dentistry and Red Cross.



James Treadwell, president of Hod Carriers Local 669, has been appointed to Newark Central Planning Board by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson. Treadwell is also first vice president of Newark NAACP.

Downtown

Continued from page 3

will include all administrative offices, the Newark Health Planning Agency, Office of Elderly Affairs, WIC (Women's, Infants' and Children's) Supplemental Feeding Program, and Childhood Lead Poisoning and Urban Rodent and Insect Control units.

According to plans developed by Brown & Hale, Newark architects, the L-shaped brick building will extend about 250 feet along William Street and 150 feet along Shipman, and will contain 70,000 square feet of floor space. There will be a parking lot in the rear, on Arlington Street.

Construction was made possible by a federal grant of \$4 million in 1977 under the Local Public Works Act. The city has also received funds from this program to rebuild many streets and sidewalks, remodel the police and court complex behind City Hall, and build or remodel a number of schools.

VIALS

Continued from page 3

small plastic container and cap, a medical history form, and a distinctive adhesive decal. The form is designed to summarize basic data about a person's health and any problems, such as allergies.

One copy of the form is filed with the local health agency and the other is put inside the vial, which is then taped to the top shelf in the refrigerator. "Almost everyone has a refrigerator, and it's easy for rescue workers to find," Ms. Thigpen comments.

The initial recruitment is at senior citizen centers and housing projects, as well as social

agencies, hospitals, pharmacies and ambulance squads.

The program sites are: North Ward — North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, 346 Mt. Prospect Ave. (481-1119); East Ward — Newark Day Center, 41 Hill St. (643-5710); West Ward — Unified Vailsburg Services Organization, 42 Richelieu Terrace (374-2000); South Ward — Newark Golden Age Project, 760 Clinton Ave. (371-9810), and Central Ward — North Jersey Community Union, 105 Charlton St. (242-2147).

General information is available from the Office of Elderly Affairs, 605 Broad St. (624-6209), and the Health Planning Agency, 2 Cedar St. (733-8192).

CAPSULAS

Viene de la página 3

50,000 personas son elegibles para este servicio — el programa está siendo coordinado por Phillip Orlando, director de la Oficina de Asuntos de Ancianos de Newark, y Vera Thigpen, planificadora para la Agencia de Planificación de Salud de Newark.

El equipo de cápsulas de vida incluirá un pequeño pomo plástico con su tapa, un formulario del historial médico de una persona, y una calcomanía distintiva para la puerta del refrigerador. El formulario está diseñado para resumir los datos básicos de los problemas de salud y tratamiento de una persona. Una copia de este formulario se archivará en la agencia de salud local de esa persona y la otra se colocará dentro del pomo, el cual luego será adherido con cinta adhesiva a la tabillita superior del refrigerador. "Casi cualquier persona trabajando con escuadras

de rescate podrán encontrarlo fácilmente, ya que casi todo el mundo posee un refrigerador," comenta la Sra. Thigpen.

El reclutamiento inicial se hará a través de los centros de ciudadanos ancianos y proyectos de vivienda, así como agencias sociales, hospitales, farmacias y escuadras de ambulancias.

Los centros estarán localizados así: Barrio Norte — North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, 346 Mt. Prospect Ave. (Tel. 481-1119); Barrio Este — Newark Day Center, 41 Hill St. (Tel. 643-5710); Barrio Oeste — Unified Vailsburg Services Organizations, 42 Richelieu Terrace (Tel. 374-2000); Barrio Sur — Newark Golden Age Project, 760 Clinton Ave. (Tel. 371-9810); y en el Barrio Central — North Jersey Community Union, 105 Charlton St., (Tel. 242-2147).

Hay información general disponible en la Oficina de Asuntos para Ancianos de Newark en el 605 de Broad St. (Tel. 624-6209), y en la Agencia de Planificación de Salud, 2 Cedar St., (Tel. 733-8192).

TRI-CITY HOMES

Continued from page 3

banks that was backed by state bonds. This was used to buy and rehabilitate the 27 buildings that became Amity Village 1.

Tri-City bought up the buildings as residents of what was once a primarily Polish-Ukrainian neighborhood moved out after the 1967 riots. At the same time, a construction group called Priorities Investment Corp. was formed with 10 members contributing a total of \$30,000. This group began the rehabilitation of the buildings.

As the buildings — most of which were on one block — were completely rehabilitated, Tri-City began moving people in. In 1971, when the 96 apartments were 95 per cent occupied, the residents themselves took over.

Priorities investment Corp. managed Amity Village until 1973, when the company went bankrupt. Tri-City then took over management of the project because no one else was available to do it. The neighborhood group still manages Amity Village 1 and 2A, receiving 6 per cent of the project's income for management.

Tri-City operates on a budget of \$1 million, almost half of which comes from the monthly payments made by Amity Village residents. This pays for the co-op's management staff and seven maintenance workers, as

well as for the costs of utilities and repairs. Seven other maintenance workers are assigned to Tri-City under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Social Security funds support day care and after-school programs for neighborhood children. Funds for the community's information office, health center, and other services come largely from foundations.

Mrs. Romell Richardson has lived in Newark for 16 years and has been a member of Amity Village since 1969. She is also a member of the project's board of directors which, among other tasks, screens potential tenants and decides if they meet qualifications the board has set up.

As soon as Mrs. Richardson moved into Amity Village, she began to plan how she was going to turn her third floor apartment on South 20th Street into a home more than just a place to live. Five years later she has a bright cheery apartment with traditional furniture, floor length drapes, deep pile carpeting, wallpaper she had designed herself, and an abundance of houseplants.

"Of all the places I have lived, this is the first place that I really consider home," says Mrs. Richardson. "And I know that other members of our co-op feel as I do, which is something rarely found in regular Newark tenants."

Like many other residents of Amity Village, Mrs. Richardson has learned a great deal about running a home through Tri-City's various workshops on housing management, maintenance, and rehabilitation. These workshops help make sure that co-op apartments are kept

up.

In addition to the workshops, there is a maintenance crew, headquartered at 615 18th Ave., which will make housing repairs for co-op members.

Although Amity Village has been recognized by government officials from around the country as a unique program, Andrade feels its success is limited:

"We've been successful in that we've kept costs down. When you look at the value of what the people have here in their apartments, you have to say the project is successful."

"But sitting here every day, dealing with all the problems, you have a different view of the situation."

He feels Tri-City has not been so successful is getting residents to take better care of their neighborhood. The problem, he says, is that residents have not yet developed an "ownership mentality."

"The residents still have a tenant mentality, and that's damaging," says Andrade. "They wait for someone else to do the work."

To remedy this situation, Tri-City is going to try to take Amity Village a step further — from cooperative ownership to individual ownership. This would be accomplished by turning each building over to one family living in it, or to all three families in each house.

Tri-City leaders have decided on this approach because they have found that the American Dream of ownership is held by many of its residents. So Tri-City will attempt to advance the neighborhood's redevelopment by giving the people what they want.

Top Team

Continued from page 1

appointment of Elton Hill as business administrator. Not only is he thoroughly knowledgeable of, and capable of carrying out, the responsibilities of the business administrator, but he was devoted enough to his present city job to sharpen his academic skills by obtaining advanced degrees in the field of public administration."

Gibson said it was "heart-warming to be able to appoint a person I played with as a youngster to a position where we'll continue to work hand-in-hand as men."

Gibson and Hill grew up together in Newark's Central Ward, and Hill has long been one of the Mayor's strongest supporters. He is president of the Kenneth A. Gibson Civic Association, and has played major roles in all four of Gibson's campaigns for mayor.

After being notified of his selection, Hill recommended that Gibson designate Banker to replace him as assistant.

"The problems of running any major city these days are at least 50 per cent finding the money and knowing how it should be spent once it is found," Hill said. "Tom Banker is one of the best in the nation at managing this process."

The new business administrator receives \$38,588 a year, and the assistant administrator is paid \$33,776.

A native of Georgia, Hill worked as a carpenter, draftsman and contractor before joining the city administration. He has served as a member of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission, the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, Newark Central Planning Board and Newark Insurance Fund Commission. Married and the father of five, he lives at 351 Seymour Ave.

Banker, originally from West Orange, worked as a tree surgeon in a family firm and then as a management consultant before becoming manager of information systems for the city in 1975. He also teaches technical writing at NJIT. A bachelor, he lives at 515 Mt. Prospect Ave.

Buck, who served as business administrator for the last two years, succeeded High R. Hill, who had been director of NRHA since April, 1978.

Prior to his appointment as Newark business administrator, Buck served as the city's corporation counsel and as Municipal Court magistrate. An attorney with degrees from Howard University and Rutgers School of Law, he is a former assistant Essex prosecutor.



Building at 741 Broadway that was once a police station and hospital is now the North Newark Community Health Center, offering general care for adults and children. Facilities include ultra-modern dental suites.

Health Unit

Continued from page 2

Health Service Corps, and a dentist, and the personnel is expected to double as other services are added.

Nearly 1,000 adult and pediatric examinations and treatments have been provided since March, Repka reported, and dentistry began in June. Other services to be added in the coming months include obstetrics and gynecology, cardiology, ophthalmology, and audiology. The center will also offer laboratory, X-ray, nutrition, health education, social services, and counseling.

Facilities at the new center include examining and treatment rooms, four dental suites, an X-ray room, laboratory, record room, offices, and conference and waiting areas. Most of the

interior and all of the equipment are new.

The center has a target population of 35,000, primarily Black and Hispanic, but it is open to anyone without regard to residence.

"This is for people who cannot find or cannot afford to go to a private physician," says Almeta Fant, community relations specialist at the center. "We want to provide comprehensive health care at reasonable cost in a dignified setting."

"This care," she added, "will be personal and continuous, and will be concerned with all health problems of the patients and their families." The center is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and most patients are examined on their first visit.

The center will stress preventive rather than

emergency care. "This is not a hospital," says Ms. Fant, "and we are not equipped to handle all kinds of cases."

Fees are based on sliding scales, and financial counsellors will help patients arrange for payment by Medicare, Medicaid, private insurance or welfare.

All operating costs are covered by federal funds in Newark's Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) grant. The Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO) has budgeted \$686,000 to operate the center in the year beginning last April 16.

The health center building, on the corner of Grafton Avenue, was originally a police station. Then it served as a 25-bed hospital until 1974, when it was bought by the city for \$275,000. The renovation has cost more than \$600,000 mostly in federal funds.



PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES

More Mpg

Continued from page 1

our vehicles." A detailed inventory of all vehicles is under way, with the goal of retiring the oldest and thirstiest. The city will stress small size and fuel efficiency in ordering any replacements.

The city may expand its practice of reimbursing employees for use of their private cars on the job. At present the city pays workers \$50 a month for use of their cars.

The Mayor says the city will continue to seek an end to the Police Department practice of permitting some 60 superior officers to have fulltime use of official cars. A labor arbitrator ruled last year that unlimited use of the cars was a negotiated condition of employment, and could not be unilaterally halted by the city.

The Police Department accounts for 30 per cent of the city's vehicles, Public Works for 40 per cent, and the Fire Department for 10 per cent. About one-third of the fleet are trucks and heavy equipment, and the rest are autos and vans.

Last year the city used 1,375,000 gallons of gasoline and 240,000 gallons of diesel fuel, at a total cost of \$800,000.

"With increased prices and supply problems to face," the Mayor says, "we want to be sure every drop of fuel we purchase is used only for City of Newark purposes."

The city is also reducing the number of fueling locations to 10 within the City and two remote stations for water supply operations. A computer-controlled fueling system is expected to be in operation by the spring of 1980.

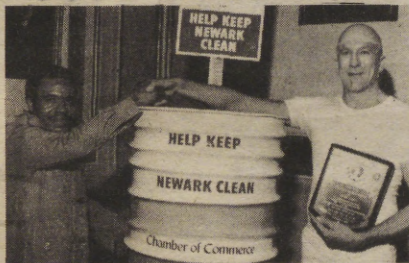
To insure that city agencies have sufficient mobility to perform essential services, the centralized motor pool will grow from 12 vehicles to approximately 30. They will be available to meet specific daily transportation needs.

"With approximately 100 light duty and 60 heavy duty vehicles planned for replacement, by mid-1980 the city fleet will be composed almost entirely of modern, fuel efficient units," noted Gibson.

In addition, a complete restructuring of vehicle storage and maintenance facilities has been ordered to provide better security against vandalism and fuel theft. Anti-siphoning devices have been ordered for all city vehicles to avoid fuel losses.

In July the city also began a program of more frequent tuneups and adjustments.

Good Clean Fun



A commercial came to life at City Hall as Newark promoted its new "Clean City" campaign with the help of "Mister Clean." He greeted Mayor Gibson across one of the new multi-colored refuse barrels donated by local businesses, and then joined the crowd at the coffee counter.

BUSY SUMMER

Continued from page 2

Belmont-Runyon Park, Belmont Avenue and W. Runyon Street. These activities are Monday through Friday from noon to 9 p.m.

Cooper Memorial Park, near Clinton and Seymour avenues, provides basketball for youngsters, and playground facilities for small children, Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Twelve public community centers throughout the city offer various recreation programs Monday through Friday from noon to 9 p.m.

In addition, Recreation and Parks' Day Camp at the Pequannock Watershed in West Milford and 25 school playgrounds and 25 playstreet programs throughout Newark offer outdoor fun and games.

There are also bus trips to various state parks, camping areas, beaches, and amusement parks, and a round of summer jazz concerts in the city.

The United States Youth Games were held from July 25 to 29. Youngsters from Newark competed with young people from 12 other cities at Richmond, Va.

In addition, the seventh annual Newark swim championship will be Saturday, August 11, at Kennedy Recreation Center. And the Newark tennis championships will be Monday, August 27, until Saturday, Sept. 1, at the tennis courts at Prince Street and Muhammad Ali Boulevard.

For more information, contact Recreation and Parks, 2 Cedar St.; phone: 733-3940.

ROSEVILLE

Continued from page 2

office, and police station, would serve as the nucleus of the Orange Street commercial corridor.

Phase two — redevelopment — would entail preparing vacant lots for new construction, and relocating small shops to rehabilitated buildings. This would occur in the sections of the planning area from 1st to 6th streets and from Gray Street to the East Orange line.

Some proposals for revitalizing these sections are a new elementary school with recreation space, and new housing on vacant lots between 2nd and 4th streets on 7th Avenue.

It is between Gray Street and the city line — the portion of Roseville the study claims was most adversely affected by construction of Route 280 — where the most radical changes would take place. Traffic flow and street patterns

would be changed, and the three small blocks between Gray Street and the intersection of Orange and West Market streets would be combined for construction of a supermarket and parking lot.

The triangular block bounded by Orange, West Market, and South 11th streets would be cleared for the Roseville Coalition park. Low-rise apartments are planned for the three blocks fronting on West Market Street between South 11th and South 14th streets. These dwellings would provide housing for Roseville residents relocated from buildings that are to be torn down, as well as for people wishing to move into Roseville.

Revitalization of the area by the coalition goes beyond the physical redevelopment of the Orange Street commercial strip and relocation of residents and businesses. Since the preliminary plan was released last November, the coalition has been surveying Roseville merchants to find out what help they need in improving

their businesses. After the surveys are evaluated, the coalition will hold a seminar for the area's business people to make them aware of assistance available through city and state governments.

Father Testa, who has been one of the prime movers of Roseville Coalition, is stepping out of the organization's limelight to train activists from other communities. He comments: "I believe what the Roseville Coalition has done will help other communities."

"There's certainly a change in thinking, not only on the part of the city government, but also by private enterprise. They are recognizing the importance of the community organization's input into any planning for the redevelopment of neighborhoods."

"We think the plan is feasible because of where we're located," says Father Testa. "Some developers have shown serious interest in the project, and there are many people who want to move to Roseville from other parts of Newark."

PROJECT GO

Continued from page 2

and West wards and parts of Irvington. The other van capable of carrying wheelchairs covers the Oranges and all other parts of Essex County up to Fairfield, while the mini-bus is used primarily for senior citizen trips.

Seventy-five per cent of Project Go's funds are provided by the N. J. Division of Youth and Family Services. The remainder of the funds come from the Essex County Office on Aging, Prudential, the Florence and John Schumann Foundation, churches, and the N. J. Department of Community Affairs.

Other programs administered by the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry include free tutoring in reading and writing for county residents 18 years of age and older, and free arrangements for people to have clergymen of their own denomination come into their homes.

Mini-Noticias



Cuatro nuevos miembros de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark tomaron posesión de sus cargos en la Oficina del Secretario Municipal, Frank D'Ascensio (a la der.), mientras que el Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson observa la ceremonia. Desde la Izq. vemos a Carlos Bidot, editor y publicista del periódico hispano La Tribuna; José L. Barbosa, auditor y representante de negocios del Local 742 de la Unión de Trabajadores; la Sra. Eldora Maynard, Presidente de NAACP, sucursal de Newark; y el agente de la Policía, Teniente Armando Fontoura. Bidot nació en Cuba y Barbosa y Fontoura en Portugal.

FOTO POR AL JEFFRIES

Four new members of Newark Human Rights Commission take oath of office from City Clerk Frank D'Ascensio (right) as Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson looks on. From left are Carlos Bidot, editor and publisher of La Tribuna, Spanish newspaper; Jose L. Barbosa, auditor and business representative of Local 472, Laborers Union; Mrs. Eldora Maynard, president of Newark branch, NAACP, and Police Lt. Armando Fontoura. Bidot is native of Cuba, and Barbosa and Fontoura are from Portugal.

CARLOS BIDOT ES UNO DE LOS NUEVOS COMISIONADOS DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DE NEWARK

El Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson anunció el Domingo, 29 de Abril, el nombramiento de cuatro nuevos miembros a la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark: la Sra. Eldora Maynard, José L. Barbosa, el Teniente de la Policía Armando B. Fontoura y el Sr. Carlos Bidot. El nombramiento se hizo efectivo el pasado lro. de Mayo.

La Sra. Meynard es un miembro activo de la raza negra y Presidenta de la NAACP en Newark, y los Sres. Barbosa y Fontoura son de origen portugués. El Sr. Bidot, conocido líder cívico de Nueva Jersey y editor del Periódico hispano La Tribuna, es de origen cubano.

El Sr. Bidot, quien servirá su término hasta Julio de 1981, es el segundo hispano que forma parte de la Junta de Comisionados al presente; siendo el otro, el Sr. Benigno Santiago.

Bidot recibió su ciudadanía Americana en 1968 y ha sido recipiente de numerosos premios por su labor tanto periodística, como de ayuda a la comunidad. Actualmente, es Vice-Presidente del Colegio Nacional de Prensa Cubana, miembro del Comité del Desfile Estatal Puertorriqueño de N.J. y de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey.

LULAC CELEBRA SU 50AVO. ANIVERSARIO

La Liga de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos, LULAC, celebró su Aniversario de Oro, el día 3 de Mayo pasado, en el Hotel Washington Hilton en la Capital de la Nación. Durante el Banquete-Aniversario se aprovechó para pasar revista a los triunfos logrados por esta organización nacional de hispanos, considerada entre las más grandes y de mayor influencia y una de las más antiguas en los Estados Unidos. Entre los planes futuros, LULAC desea establecer un cabildeo en la legislatura en Washington, para ayudar a desarrollar un mayor entendimiento con México y los demás países de la América Latina, al mismo modo que los judío-americanos lo han hecho para Israel.

El Sr. Eduardo Peña, actual Presidente de la Organización, estableció recientemente la Oficina Nacional de LULAC en Washington, dando así el primer paso para dar a conocer ante el Congreso, de un modo más efectivo, los intereses de los hispanos y, a la vez, usar la oficina para formar la actividad de cabildeos, de ahora en adelante.

ESCUELA DE BATUTERAS LATINAS EN NEWARK

En el 80 de Court St. se ha organizado desde hace año y medio una escuela para niñas batuteras conocida como Latin Majorettes of Newark. La misma, funciona con fines no pecuniarios y está reconocida por el estado. La organización ofrece entrenamiento a niñas que quieran desarrollar este talento, gratuitamente, y les ofrece socializar dentro y fuera de la comunidad en que viven. Se les estimula a las discípulas a continuar sus estudios para que puedan tener un mejor futuro. Las niñas, una vez entrenadas, forman parte del cuerpo de batuteras que participan de varias actividades comunales y desfiles.

La organización recauda fondos del público para subsistir. Si desea más información sobre la matrícula para sus niñas, o sobre cómo hacer donativos a la institución, comuníquese con la Sra. Mercedes Avilés, al 643-7106.

SERVICIOS HISPANOS EN BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA DE NEWARK

La Biblioteca Pública de Newark ha publicado una lista, en Español, con resúmenes de más de 90 libros de entre los miles de libros en Español que usted puede ahora tomar prestado de la colección de la Biblioteca, con su carnet de miembro. La Biblioteca Pública de Newark ofrece además un calendario de actividades, donde a menudo se ofrecen actos para niños y adultos, de interés específico para los Hispanos. Le aconsejamos mantenerse al tanto de esto, llamando, para información, al Sr. John Abram, al teléfono 733-7740; o asistiendo a la Biblioteca Central, en el 5 de la Calle Washington.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Compiled by JERYL JOHNSON

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to INFORMATION Newspaper, 214 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102. There is no charge for any listing.

WEDNESDAY, August 1

Demonstration of paper-making, 12:30 p.m.; mineral identification workshop, 1:30 p.m. Newark Museum, 43 Washington St.
Performance by Vinnie Burke's Jazz Intellectuals, Boylan Street Recreation Center, 916 South Orange Ave. 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 2

Jazz by Paul Romero Group, Dana Clinic, 969 McCarter Highway, 6 p.m.
"Downtown Sales Days" sponsored by Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce and local merchants. (Also tomorrow and Saturday, August 3 and 4.)
"Life in Puerto Rico," lecture by Carmen Solis, Essex County College, 12:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 3

"Fare You well, Old House," film on Dutch houses in Hackensack River valley. Newark Museum, 12:15 and 1:15 p.m.
Live disco roller skating with WKTU mobile unit. Branch Brook Park rink, Clifton and 6th Aves., 1 to 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 4

"The Hobbit," film for young adults. Newark Public Library, 10 a.m.
Jamaica's 17th Anniversary Independence Celebration Ball, sponsored by West Indian-American Progressive Association, Robert Treat Hotel, 50 Park Place, 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, August 5

Gospel Concert, Weequahic Park, 2 to 6 p.m.

MONDAY, August 6

Jean Rapicano and her Marionettes in performance for children. Newark Museum, 1:30 p.m.
Central Planning Board meeting. City Hall, 7 p.m.
N.Y. Yankee-Pepsi-Cola baseball clinic, featuring Lou Pinella, Rutgers-Newark, 10 a.m. Information: 482-6400, Ext. 301.

TUESDAY, August 7

Film, "The Candidate," Essex County College, 12:30 p.m.
Conjunto Dominato Band of Broadway Junior High School in concert. Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.
Performance by Charlie Mason's Jazz Unlimited. Weequahic Park, 6 p.m.
Free films at Independence and Ivy Hill parks. (Also Friday, August 17, and Wednesday, August 29.)
Volleyball tournament for boys 16 and under. Vailsburg Park, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. (Through Thursday, August 9.)
One-on-one basketball tournament for boys and girls 16 and under. Branch Brook Park, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. (Through Thursday, August 9.)
Jazz by Hank Brown's "Thinking Modern" Group. Walsh Homes, 1945 McCarter Highway, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 8

City Council meeting. City Hall, 1 p.m.
Essex County Board of Freeholders meeting. Hall of Records, 12 noon.
Free films at Weequahic and West Side Parks. (Also Monday, August 20, and Thursday, August 30.)

THURSDAY, August 9

Program of old-time songs. Council Center for Senior Citizens, 24 Lyons Ave., 1:30 p.m.
Jazz by Hank Brown's "Thinking Modern" Group. Walsh Homes, 1945 McCarter Highway, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 10

"Patterned End Houses of Salem County," films. Newark Museum, 12:15 and 1:15 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11

Mixed team golf tournament. Weequahic Park. Information: 923-1838.
"Stars in Motion," live program of dance, song and drama for young adults. Newark Public Library, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, August 13

"The Wizard of Oz," performance by Happy Times Children's Theatre. Newark Museum, 1:30 p.m.
Statewide open basketball tournament for men 17 and older. Vailsburg Park, 6 p.m. (Through Thursday, August 23.)

TUESDAY, August 14

Board of Adjustment meeting. City Hall, 7 p.m.
"Energy Conservation is Good Business," lecture by Jack Greenspan, organizer of "Soft Energy Expo-79," Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.
Jazz by Gus Young Band, R-6 Recreation Center, Avon Ave. and Somerset St., 6 p.m.
Basketball tournament for boys and girls 16 and older. Branch Brook Park, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. (Through Thursday, August 16.)

WEDNESDAY, August 15

Feast of Assumption. Catholic holy day.
"Fire on Heimaey," film on volcanoes. Newark Museum, 1:30 p.m.
Jazz by Caramelo. Lincoln Park, 6 p.m.
Newark Housing Authority meeting. 57 Sussex Ave., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 16

Jazz by Chink Wing and Co., with vocalist Ann Bailey. Branch Brook Park concert grove near Park Ave., 6 p.m.
Affirmative Action Review Council meeting. 216 City Hall, 3 p.m.
Jazz by Les Sorcierres/Gene Phipps. Essex County College, 12 noon.

FRIDAY, August 17

"The Energy Game," lecture by Jennifer Berube of N.J. Department of Energy, Newark Museum, 12:15 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 18

"White Zombie," film for young adults. Newark Public Library, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, August 20

"The Honey Tree," performance by Gingerbread Puppets. Newark Museum, 1:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 21

Rent Control Board Public hearing. City Hall, 7 p.m.
"El Cid," film. Essex County College, 11 a.m.
Tours of "The Dana Years," 70th anniversary exhibition. Newark Museum, 12:30 and 1:30 p.m.
Jazz by Danny Gibson's Good Old Goodies Band. Baxter Terrace Senior Center, 25 Summit St., 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 23

Women's Softball Awards Night. North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, 346 Mt. Prospect Ave., 7 p.m.

Jazz performance by Grachun Moncur. Recreation Center, 124 Seth Boyden Ter., 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 24

"Famous Tiller Sharks," film on Morris Canal. Newark Museum, 12:15 and 1:15 p.m.
Jazz by Chink Wing & Co. Military Park, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, August 25

Tour of James Street Commons and Washington Park area. Newark Landmarks Committee, 35 James St., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1

"The Arts of Africa," opening of new exhibit in the permanent African gallery. Newark Museum, 43 Washington St.

MONDAY, Sept. 3

Labor Day. Legal holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5

Basketball league kickoff. North Ward Educational Center, 346 Mt. Prospect Ave. 9 a.m.
City Council meeting. City Hall, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6

Public schools reopen for fall.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8

"Rene Marqués and the Puerto Rican Literature," lecture by Dr. Miguel Soto, author and critic. Newark Public Library, 11 a.m.

¿QUE PASA?

Compilada por MONICA ROCCO

Invitamos a todas las agencias y grupos comunales a enviarnos noticias de sus reuniones, espectáculos, juegos, viajes, exhibiciones, etc. Toda información al respecto debe llegarnos antes del 15 del mes, y ser dirigida al Periódico INFORMATION, 214 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102

MIÉRCOLES, Agosto 1

Demonstración de manufactura de papel, 12:30 p.m.; talleres de identificación de minerales, 1:30 p.m. Museo de Newark, 43 Washington St.
Presentación de Jazz de Vinnie Burke's Intellectuals. Centro de Recreo de Boylan St., 916 South Orange Ave., 6 p.m.

JUEVES, Agosto 2

Jazz por el Grupo de Paul Romero. Clínica Dana, 969 McCarter Highway, 6 p.m.
"Día de Especiales en el Centro de la Ciudad" patrocinado por la Cámara de Comercio del Gran Newark y comerciantes locales. (También mañana y Sábado, Agosto 3 y 4.)

"Vida en Puerto Rico," conferencia dictada por Carmen Solis. Colegio del Condado de Essex, 12:30 p.m.

VIERNES, Agosto 3

"Que te Vaya Bien, Casa Vieja," película sobre casas holandesas en el Valle del Río Hackensack. Museo de Newark, 12:15 y 1:15 p.m.
Patinaje "disco" en vivo con la unidad motriz WKTU. Pista de Patinaje del Parque Branch Brook, Clifton y 6a. Avenidas., 1 a 3 p.m.

SABADO, Agosto 4

"The Hobbit," película para adultos jóvenes. Biblioteca Pública de Newark, 10 a.m.
DOMINGO, Agosto 5

Concierto Evangélico. Parque Weequahic, 2 a 6 p.m.

LUNES, Agosto 6

Jean Rapicano y sus marionetas en presentación para niños. Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.
Reunión de la Junta Central de Planeamiento, Alcaldía, 7 p.m.
Clínica de Baseball de N.Y. Yankees-pepsi-cola, destacando a Lou Pinella. Rutgers de Newark, 10 a.m. Información: 482-6400, Ext. 301.

MARTES, Agosto 7

"El Candidato" película. Colegio del Condado de Essex, 12:30 p.m.
Concierto por la Banda de la Escuela Superior de Broadway "Conjunto Dominato". Museo de Newark, 12:30 p.m.
Películas gratuitas en los Parques Ivy Hill e Independence. (También Viernes, Agosto 17 y Miércoles, Agosto 29.)

Torneo de Volleyball para jóvenes de 16 años o menores. Parque Vailsburg, 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. (Hasta el Jueves, Agosto 9.)

Uno-a-uno torneo de basketball para jóvenes y niñas de 16 años y menores. Parque Branch Brook, 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. (Hasta el Jueves, Agosto 9.)

MIÉRCOLES, Agosto 8

Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad. Alcaldía, 1 p.m.
Reunión de la Junta de Freeholders del Condado de Essex. Hall of Records, 12 del mediodía.
Cines gratuitos en los Parques de Weequahic y West Side. (También Lunes, Agosto 20 y Jueves, Agosto 30.)

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"Rene Marqués and the Puerto Rican Literature," lecture by Dr. Miguel Soto, author and critic. Newark Public Library, 11 a.m.

JUEVES, Agosto 9

Programa sobre canciones de los viejos tiempos. Concilio del Centro de Ciudadanos Ancianos, 24 Lyons Ave., 1:30 p.m.

SABADO, Agosto 11

Torneo del Equipo Mto. de Golf. Parque Weequahic. Información: 923-1838.
"Estrellas en Acción" programa abierto para jóvenes de 17 años y mayores. Biblioteca Pública de Newark, 10 a.m.

LUNES, Agosto 13

"El Maso de Oz", Presentación del Teatro de Niños Happy Times. Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.
Torneo de Basketball estatal abierto para jóvenes de 17 años y hombres mayores de 17. Parque de Vailsburg, 6 p.m. (Hasta Jueves, Agosto 23)

MARTES, Agosto 14

Reunión de la Junta de Justes. Alcaldía, 7 p.m.
"La Conservación de Energía es un Buen Negocio", Conferencia dictada por Jack Greenspan, organizador de la "Exposición sobre Energía Susana 1979," Museo de Newark, 12:30 p.m.

Torneo de Basketball parafísicos y niñas de 16 o más años. Parque Branch Brook, 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. (Hasta Jueves, Agosto 16)

MIÉRCOLES, Agosto 15

Fiesta de la Asunción. Día de fiesta Católica.
"Incendio en Heimaey", película sobre volcanes. Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.
Reunión de la Autoridad de Hogares de Newark, 57 Sussex Ave., 1 p.m.

JUEVES, Agosto 16

Reunión del Concilio de Revisión de Acción Afirmativa, 216 City Hall, 3 p.m.

VIERNES, Agosto 17

"El Juego de la Energía", conferencia dictada por Jennifer Berube del Departamento de Energía de N.J., Museo de Newark, 12:15 p.m.

SABADO, Agosto 18

"White Zombie", película para jóvenes adultos. Biblioteca Pública de Newark, 10 a.m.

LUNES, Agosto 20

"El Arbol de Miel", presentación por los Tteres Gingerbread. Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.

MARTES, Agosto 21

Audiencia Pública sobre Control sobre la Renta. Alcaldía, 7 p.m.
"El Cid" película. Colegio del Condado de Essex, 11 a.m.

JUEVES, Agosto 23

Noche de Premios para los Equipos de Softball de Mujeres" Centro de Premios Educativos y Culturales del Barrio Norte, 346 Mt. Prospect Ave., 7 p.m.

SABADO, Agosto 25

Estelar Clásico de Boxeo", películas para adultos jóvenes. Biblioteca Pública de Newark, 10 a.m.

MIÉRCOLES, Agosto 29

"Erupción de Kilauea" y "Estación de Fuego". Películas sobre volcanes. Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.

SABADO, Septiembre 1

"Las Artes del Africa", apertura de una nueva exhibición en la galería permanente africana. Museo de Newark, 43 Washington St.

LUNES, Septiembre 3

Día del Trabajo. Día de fiesta legal.

INFORMATION
214 CITY HALL
NEWARK, N.J. 07102



X-523

LET'S TAKE A
TOUR OF THE...

VAMOS DAR
UMA VOLTA PELO...

VAYAMOS DE
GIRA POR EL ...

IRONBOUND

A Guide to Newark's Most Diverse Neighborhood
Um Guia da Vizinhança mas Polifacético de Newark
Una Guía del Vecindario mas Polifacético de Newark



PHOTOS/FOTOS:
ROBERTA CRANE,
DONNA FAZIO



Para muchas personas, la faja de terreno al Este de la Estación de Ferrocarriles Pensilvania (Penn Station) es una entidad desconocida — casi otra ciudad. Esta gira le conducirá por parte de esta singular area, 'El Ironbound.'

Conocida además como "Down Neck" ("Cuello Abajo"), por estar ubicada a lo largo del cuello del Río Passaic, 'El Ironbound' esta rodeado por las líneas de ferrocarriles y confinado por las Rutas 1 y 9 y la Calle South. Hasta la década del 1820 estuvo ocupada por granjeros, inmigrantes alemanes e irlandeses, que fueron los primeros extranjeros en llegar, y que proveyeron mucha de la mano de obra necesitada por las nuevas industrias que llegaban a establecerse en esta sección de la ciudad.

El relativo aislamiento de "Down Neck" probó ser un aliciente natural para la industria. Al terminarse las obras de construcción del Canal Morris y de las líneas de ferrocarril en la década del 1830, florecieron las industrias cerveceras, de curtimiento de piel, de hierro y de químicas. Olas de inmigrantes de la Europa del Sur y Europa Oriental — mayormente italianos, polacos, judíos, eslavos y lituanos — llegaron mas tarde a formar parte de la escena. Recientemente, los portugueses e hispanos han continuado la tradición en esta area, que es un albergue para los extranjeros... Motivados por la ética laboral, estos construyen sus hogares y sus iglesias cerca de las factorías.

'El Ironbound' ha cambiado muy poco en los últimos años. Sus hogares pulcros y compactos son de los mejores cuidados en toda la ciudad. "Down Neck" ha mantenido el encanto de su vecindario, donde las casas son de una o dos plantas construidas muy juntas unas de otras a lo largo de calles estrechas y limpias, muchas de ellas enmarcadas por sicómoros viejos.

El éxito de esta area se atribuye a menudo al agresivo fervor religioso de la comunidad, al amor por el trabajo fuerte, al orgullo en ser dueños de propiedad y a su devoción hacia Dios y la familia. Aferrándose a estas cualidades, los residentes de 'El Ironbound' se aseguran de que sus vecindarios se mantengan atractivos y diferentes.

To many, the strip of land east of Penn Station is an unknown entity — almost another city. This tour will take you through some of that unique area, the Ironbound.

Known also as "Down Neck" because it is located along the neck of the Passaic River, the Ironbound is surrounded by railroad tracks and is bordered by Routes 1 and 9 and South Street. Up until the 1820s, it was occupied by a handful of farmers. German and Irish immigrants, who were the first foreigners to arrive, provided much of the labor for the new industries that were coming to this section of the city.

Down Neck's relative isolation proved to be a natural inducement to industry. With the completion of the Morris Canal and the first railroads in the 1830s, the brewing, tanning and leather, iron, and chemical industries flourished. Waves of new immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe — largely Italian, Polish, Jewish, Slavic, and Lithuanian — later came on the scene. More recently, Portuguese and Hispanics have continued the tradition of this area as a haven for the immigrant. Motivated by the work ethic, they built their churches and homes close to the factories.

The Ironbound has changed little in recent years. Its neat, compact homes are among the best kept in the city. Down Neck has maintained its charm as a neighborhood of one and two-story houses built very close together along narrow, clean streets, many of which are lined with mature sycamores.

While many other areas of Newark, which once boasted of wealthier residents as well as superior housing, have had a decline in recent years, the Ironbound has remained very stable. Its crime rate is lower than the city as a whole.

The area's success is often attributed to the fierce community fervor, hard work, pride in homeownership, and devotion to God and family. By holding to these traits, the Ironbound's residents have made sure this district will remain attractive and distinct.

Para muitos, o terreno situado a Este do caminho ferroviário da Penn Station é uma entidade desconhecida-quase outra cidade. Este passeio levarnos-á por parte de esta singular area, "O Ironbound."

Também conhecida como "Down Neck" (Pescoco de Baixo) porque é localizada ao longo do braço do Rio Passaic, o Ironbound é rodeado por linhas férreas, pela estrada 1 e 9 e pela rua Sul. Até a década de 1820 era ocupada por fazendeiros, imigrantes Alemães e Irlandeses, os quais foram os primeiros imigrantes a chegar, o qual forneceram muita mão de obra precisa pelas novas indústrias que se estavam a estabelecer nesta parte da cidade.

A isolação relativa ao Down Neck's provou ser então um incentivo natural para a industria. Com o acabamento do Canal Morris e as primeiras linhas férreas de 1830, a fabricação de cerveja, cortição de couro, ferro e industrias químicas progrediram. Ondas de novos imigrantes do Este e Sul da Europa, a maioria Italianos, Polacos, Judaicos, Eslavos e chegaram mais tarde a tomar parte na cena. Mais tarde os Portugueses e os Espanhois tem continuado a tradição desta area como um abrigo para o imigrante. Devido às facilidades de melhores empregos construíram as suas casas e igrejas perto das fábricas.

O Ironbound mudou pouco nestes ultimos anos. As suas casas limpas e compactas são as melhores cuidadas em toda a cidade. O Down Neck tem mantido o encanto da sua vizinhança com casas de um ou dois andares construídas ao lado das suas estreitas e limpas estradas, muitas delas alinhadas pelo seu velho sicómoro.

Enquanto outras areas de Newark que uma vez se alardaram de residentes mais ricos e residências superiores, ão descaído em anos recentes, 'O Ironbound' tem-se mantido muito firme. A percentagem de crime é a mais baixa em toda a cidade.

O sucesso da area é muitas vezes atribuído pelo fervor da comunidade, ao amor pelo trabalho forte, ao orgulho em ser donos de propriedades e devotos a Deus e a suas famílias. Aferrados a essas qualidades os residentes do Ironbound têm-se assegurado que as suas propriedades se mantenham atractivas e diferentes.

Information

una gira

La guía del Ironbound fue publicada por primera vez por el Comité de Preservación y Monumentos de Newark. Fue preparada por Anthony Vacca y Jack Sheehan, en cooperación con Elizabeth Del Tufo, Dawn Lospaluto, Margaret Manhardt, Donald Dust, La Cámara de Comercio del Alto Newark y la Biblioteca Pública de Newark.

Esta es una guía revisada por Lawrence Parsons de La Oficina de Información Pública de Newark. La traducción al Español es de Raúl Dávila, de La Oficina de Información Pública. Ha sido traducida al Portugués como un proyecto estudiantil de la Escuela Superior East Side, bajo la dirección de María Manuela Cardiellos, coordinadora bilingüe.

(1) LA ESTACION DE TRENES PENNSILVANIA (Penn Station). Construida en 1933 y al presente pasando por un proceso de restauración y rehabilitación Penn Station resulta ser una especie de frontera natural entre el Ironbound y el centro de la ciudad. Esta estructura de 293 pies de largo, terminada en piedra caliza de Indiana, contiene varios ejemplos del estilo "Art Deco," incluyendo bajo relieve en las paredes y esculturas en el techo. El costo total de construcción entonces fue de, aproximadamente, \$10 millones. La estación da servicio a Amtrak, Conrail y los trenes del PATH, así como a los trenes subterráneos del municipio, a la compañía de autobuses Greyhound y a autobuses locales.

(2) EL PARQUE MADRE CABRINI. Este parquecillo ha sido bautizado en honor a la Santa Francisca Javier Cabrini, primera ciudadana norteamericana en ser canonizada por la Iglesia Católica Romana. El parque queda al Este de Penn Station. Recientemente, un busto del libertador y patriota cubano José Martí, fué develado en el área Este del parque.

(3) EL PARQUE PEDRO FRANCISCO. También localizado al Este de Penn Station, este pequeño parque de descanso fué bautizado en honor a Pedro Francisco, patriota portugués durante la Guerra de la Independencia Americana.

(4) IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE NUESTRA SENORA DEL CARMELO (original), en las Calles Ferry y McWhorter. Originalmente construida por la Segunda Iglesia Reformada Holandesa, en 1847-48, este edificio fué convertido en iglesia Católica en el año 1890 por los inmigrantes italianos. El arquitecto William Kirk fué el diseñador original de esta estructura clásica con torres. La alta cúpula del campanario fué acortada y modificada. El pórtico actual y el estucado de las paredes son producto del Siglo XX. La construcción de una nueva iglesia italiana, que llevaría el mismo nombre, dejó el edificio vacío y, al presente, sirve de sede del Centro Educacional y Cultural de 'El Ironbound.'

(5) LA ESTACION DE LA CALLE FERRY. Calles Ferry y Prospect. Este edificio, en forma de V, sirvió como paradero para la Compañía de ferrocarril de Newark y New York, y data, según la inscripción de su piedra angular, del año 1857. El nivel de abajo sirvió de despacho de boletos de pasajes y salón de espera, pero una vez fueron elevadas las vías de los trenes, en el 1890, fué convertido en un mercado. (Ahora demolida.)

(6) LA CALLE FERRY. Fué creada en el año 1765 mediante un Acta de la legislatura Colonial autorizando la construcción de una carretera, que luego se conocería como la Vieja Carretera Ferry. Esta calle formó parte de la primera ruta directa entre Newark y el Río Hudson. En 1849 la vieja base de toscos maderos de la carretera, fué substituida por planchas de madera pulida; el nombre fué cambiado al de Plank Road (Carretera de las Planchas) y se instituyó el pago de peaje para su uso. En 1899, cuando expiró su cédula de privilegio, la carretera fué entregada a la administración de los condados de Essex y Hudson. En 1913 el extremo oriental de la misma fué rejuvenecido para formar parte de la vía pública conocida como Lincoln Highway. Hoy, el extremo occidental de la vieja carretera es una vía pública vibrante y llena de movimiento. Sus establecimientos comerciales apenas dejan de hacer negocio y no pasa un día en que no hayan tapones o tranques de tránsito. La Calle Ferry es el corazón comercial de 'El Ironbound,' donde se hace evidente la dominación de los portugueses e hispanos.

(7) LA IGLESIA EPISCOPAL DE CRISTO, Calle Prospect No. 76. Esta iglesia de piedra arenisca de color pardo rojizo, fué construida entre 1848 y 1850. Es un singular ejemplo del Estilo Renacimiento Gótico Americano Temprano. Su arquitecto lo fué Frank Wills, quien construyó la iglesia en un lugar rodeado de industrias, para servir a "la mas humilde de las congregaciones." La noble y monumental estructura, ahora vacía y deteriorada, está en un estado desesperado de necesidad de uso. La Iglesia de Cristo es tal vez el mejor ejemplo de su estilo en el estado.

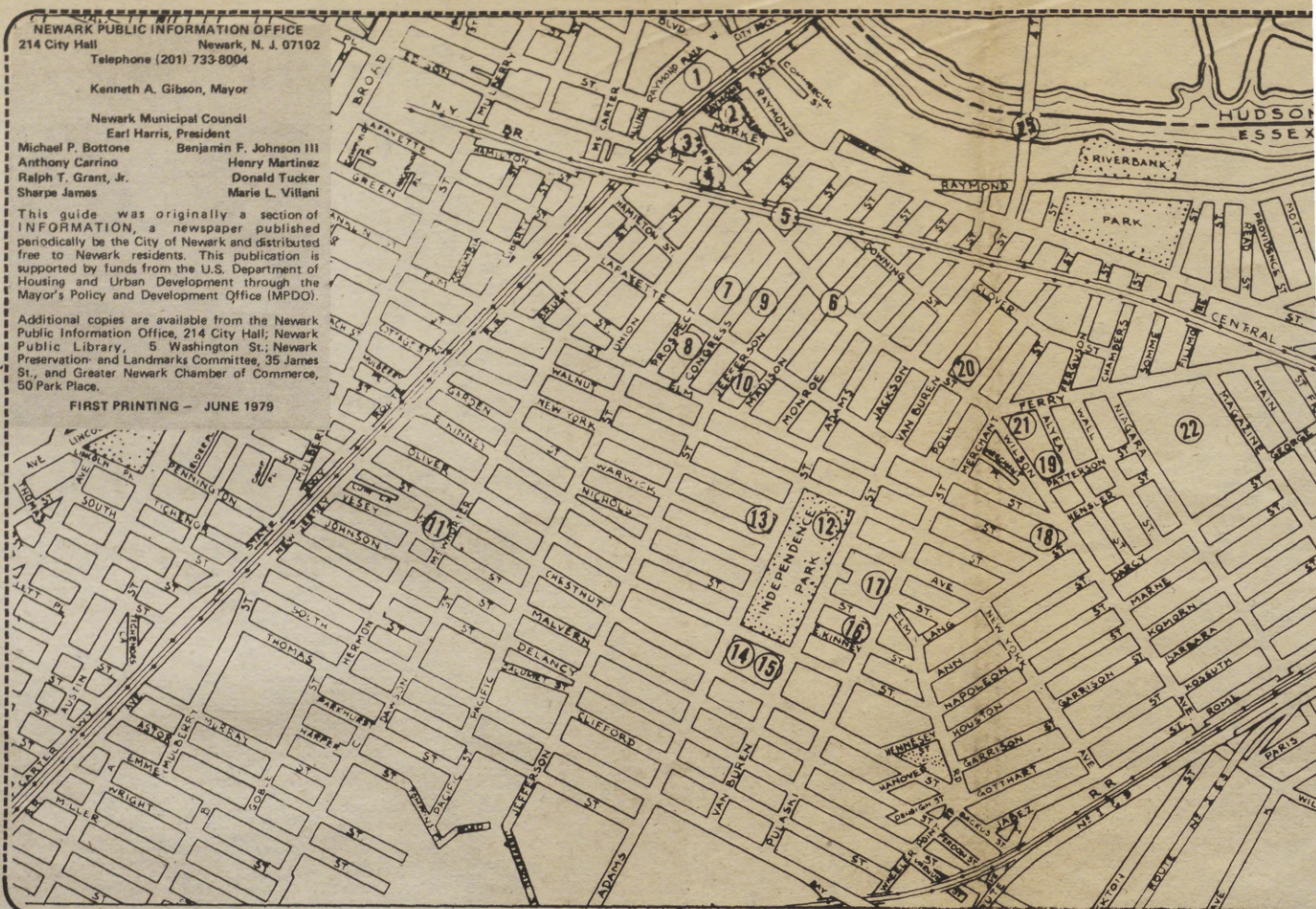
(8) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE SAN JOSE, Calles Lafayette y Prospect. Construida en 1858, la Iglesia San José fué, hasta 1928, la ya desaparecida Quinta Iglesia Bautista. En 1928, los residentes españoles y portugueses de 'El Ironbound' unieron sus esfuerzos y obtuvieron el edificio. Esta iglesia de ladrillos, estilo Renacimiento Griego modificado, perdió su cúpula varios años atrás. La feligresía portuguesa de la parroquia dejó a San José cuando se construyó una nueva iglesia portuguesa en 1950, la Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de Fátima.

Un nuevo edificio, terminado en 1966, alberga hoy la Parroquia Hispana y lleva el nombre de El Inmaculado Corazón de María. El cambio de nombre se implantó para terminar con la confusión creada por otra iglesia del mismo nombre en la calle West Market. La vieja iglesia se utilizó para dar unas pocas misas durante la semana y como Anexo a la Escuela de la Calle Lafayette. El aspecto mas excepcional del templo, lo son las catacumbas en el sotano del mismo. Réplicas de aquellas que existen en Roma, las catacumbas cuentan con criptas que contienen imágenes de cera de Santos españoles.

(9) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE NUESTRA SENORA DE FATIMA, Calle Congress No. 82. Esta iglesia fué construida en 1958 para albergar a la grande y creciente población portuguesa de aquí. La Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de Fátima es un edificio moderno, de ladrillos color naranja, con frisos y adornos de piedra caliza. La iglesia es la primera en ser construida exclusivamente para la comunidad portuguesa de Newark.

(10) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE SANTIAGO (Saint James), Calle Lafayette No. 250. Fué construida en 1863-66 con piedra arenisca de color pardo rojizo de las canteras locales. Esta sólida estructura Gótica fué el alma y corazón de lo que entonces era un área predominantemente irlandesa. La iglesia es la creación del arquitecto católico mas prolífico, Patrick C. Keely, y es verdaderamente única en su clase, ya que fueron sus parroquianos los que suplieron, no solo el dinero para la construcción si no también la mano de obra. Sus características exteriores, así como la extremadamente alta cúpula de 235 pies, que domina el área, pueden verse desde los puentes y carreteras.

Continúa en la Página 4



a tour

This Ironbound guide was first published by the Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee. It was prepared by Anthony Vacca and Jack Sheehan in cooperation with Elizabeth Del Tufo, Dawn Lospaluto, Margaret Manhardt, Donald Dust and the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce and Newark Public Library.

The original guide has been revised by Lawrence Parsons of the Newark Public Information Office. The Spanish translation is by Raúl Dávila of the Public Information Office.

This guide was translated into Portuguese as a student project at East Side High School under the direction of Maria Manuela Cardiellos, bilingual coordinator at the school.

(1) PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Constructed in 1933 and now undergoing rehabilitation and restoration, Penn Station forms a natural boundary between the Ironbound and the downtown area, helping to isolate the Ironbound. This 293-foot-long structure, finished in Indiana limestone, contains many fine Art Deco details, including wall reliefs and ceiling sculpture. The total cost of construction was approximately \$10 million. The station serves Amtrak, Conrail and PATH trains, as well as the City Subway and Greyhound and local buses.

(2) MOTHER CABRINI PARK. This tiny park was named to honor Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, the first American citizen canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. The park is just east of Penn Station. At the east end of the park is a bust of Jose Martí, liberator of Cuba, and a small enclosed yard. They were built in 1975-76 by Cuban organizations in the Newark area.

(3) PETER FRANCISCO PARK. Also located east of Penn Station, this small sitting park is named in honor of Peter Francisco, a Portuguese patriot of the American War of Independence.

(4) OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (original), Ferry and McWhorter Streets. Originally constructed as the Second Dutch Reformed Church in 1847-48, this building was converted into a Catholic house of worship in 1890 by Italian immigrants. Architect William Kirk was the original designer of what was a classical, towered structure. The tall spire was shortened and modified. The present portico and stucco exterior are of 20th Century vintage. Construction of the new Italian church of the same name left this edifice vacant, and it is now the home of the Ironbound Educational and Cultural Center.

(5) FERRY STREET STATION, Ferry and Prospect streets. A V-shaped building that originally served as the Ferry Street train depot for the Newark and New York Railroad Co., it dates, according to its cornerstone, to 1857. The lower level once served as the ticket office and waiting room, but after the elevation of the tracks in the 1890s, the lower half housed a grocery store and dry goods business. (Now demolished.)

(6) FERRY STREET. Created in 1765 by an act of the colonial legislature which authorized the Old Ferry Road, this street became part of the first direct route between Newark and the Hudson River. In 1849 the old roadbed of rough logs was lifted and replaced with smooth planks. The name was also changed to Plank Road and tolls were instituted. In 1899, when its charter

expired, the road was turned over to Essex and Hudson counties. In 1913 the eastern end was rejuvenated to become a part of the Lincoln Highway. Today, the western part of the old road is a vibrant, bustling thoroughfare. Its enterprises are seldom without business and the street seldom without traffic jams. Ferry Street is the commercial heart of the Ironbound and the Portuguese/Hispanic dominance is readily apparent.

(7) CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76 Prospect St. This brownstone church, built in 1848-50, is an outstanding example of early American Gothic Revival style. Its architect was Frank Wills, who built the church in a district surrounded by factories, to serve "the humblest of neighborhoods." This noble landmark structure, now vacant and deteriorated, is in desperate need of a new use. Christ Church is possibly the finest example of its kind in the state.

(8) ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Lafayette and Prospect streets. Constructed in 1858, St. Joseph's was, until 1928, the Fifth Baptist Church, now defunct. In 1928 the Spanish and Portuguese people of the Ironbound joined forces and obtained the structure. The brick, modified Greek Revival church lost its spire some years back. The Portuguese half of the parish left St. Joseph's when their church, Our Lady of Fatima, was constructed in the 1950s.

A new edifice now houses the Spanish parish, and this new building, finished in 1966, is called Immaculate Heart of Mary. The name was changed because of confusion with the church of the same name on West Market Street. The old church is now used for a few weekly Masses and as Lafayette Street School Annex. The most exceptional aspect of the old building is the catacombs in the basement. Replicas of those which exist in Rome, the catacombs have crypts with wax likenesses of Spanish saints.

(9) OUR LADY OF FATIMA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 82 Congress St. Constructed in 1958 for the large and growing Portuguese population here, Our Lady of Fatima is a modern, orange brick building with limestone trim. The church is the first ever built exclusively for the Portuguese in Newark.

(10) ST. JAMES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 250 Lafayette St. Built in 1863-66 of local brownstone, this massive Gothic structure was the heart and soul of the then predominantly Irish area. The church is the creation of Catholicism's most prolific architect, Patrick C. Keely, and is truly unique because parishioners not only supplied the money for the building, but the labor force as well. The exterior features an extremely tall 235-foot spire which dominates the area and can be seen from most highways and bridges in the immediate vicinity. The church, along with the convent, rectory, school and hospital, occupies an area of 1½ blocks in the heart of Down Neck. The church is on the National Register of Historic Places.

ST. JAMES HOSPITAL, founded in 1900, was originally adjacent to the church, moved to a new five-story building at 155 Jefferson St. In 1961, and is administered by the Sisters of St. Joseph. It has more than 200 rooms and houses intensive and coronary care units. As well as serving residents and workers in the Ironbound, St. James also acts as headquarters during emergencies at Newark International Airport, Port Newark, and local factories. The hospital chapel's stained glass windows depict the patron saints of most of the residents' countries of origin.

(11) MURPHY VARNISH COMPANY. Started in 1865, this once vast operation was the largest of the numerous paint and varnish factories that made the business Newark's fifth largest

industry at the turn of the century. At the turn of the century, the structures comprised the Murphy complex, of which only the building on the west side of McWhorter, near the Hudson River, remains in existence. A noteworthy feature is a carving of a Roman chariot carrying a can of Murphy's Varnish.

(12) INDEPENDENCE PARK. Originally named 12.5-acre tract was developed by the Essex County Park Commission in 1896 as one of the first neighborhoods in Newark. In 1922, the community leaders submitted a petition to the Commission requesting the name be changed to Independence Park so that it could bring a new significance to residents about the tenets of democracy. The name was changed on July 4, 1923. The park features winding walks, as well as a fine assortment of trees and shrubs. Independence is the largest park in Newark. The Essex County Park Commission administration it falls, is the oldest park commission in the state.

(13) HOLY TRINITY LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 207 Adams St. This red-brick building, which represents the Lithuanian influx into the neighborhood, built in 1917, replaced a wooden edifice modeled on twin-towered churches in Venice, a substantial Lithuanian population around the church. The church is now dispersed now and the Romanesque church is in ruins.

(14) OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 259 Oliver St. This church was built to replace the mission-like structure near Penn Station. This yellow-orange brick structure also represents recent years of the Italian population to the Ironbound and Independence Park.

(15) ST. MICHAEL'S RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CATHOLIC CHURCH, 277 Oliver St. Built in 1917, this church is a cross from what was then Eastside Park, this edifice has three lovely gold onion domes, originally made of brickwork, done in 1954, were attempts to replace the brickwork caused by the heavy industry of the area. The church consists of some 350 people, most of whom are of European background and live outside the area.

(16) ST. CASIMIR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 259 Oliver St. This structure was built in 1919 for the large Polish population in the Ironbound bordering Pulaski Street. Italian residents of this twin-towered and contrasting brick church in the interior. The seating capacity is very large and continues to anchor the still substantial Polish neighborhood. The church also operates a grammar school.

(17) EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, 238 Van Buren St. This is the Ironbound's only high school. Built in 1919, the school is an area's youth with industrial and manual education today an institution for technical training. The school, however, now multi-faceted. An auditorium and added in the 1950s, and further additions in the 1960s, remains the most ethnically and racially mixed school in Newark.

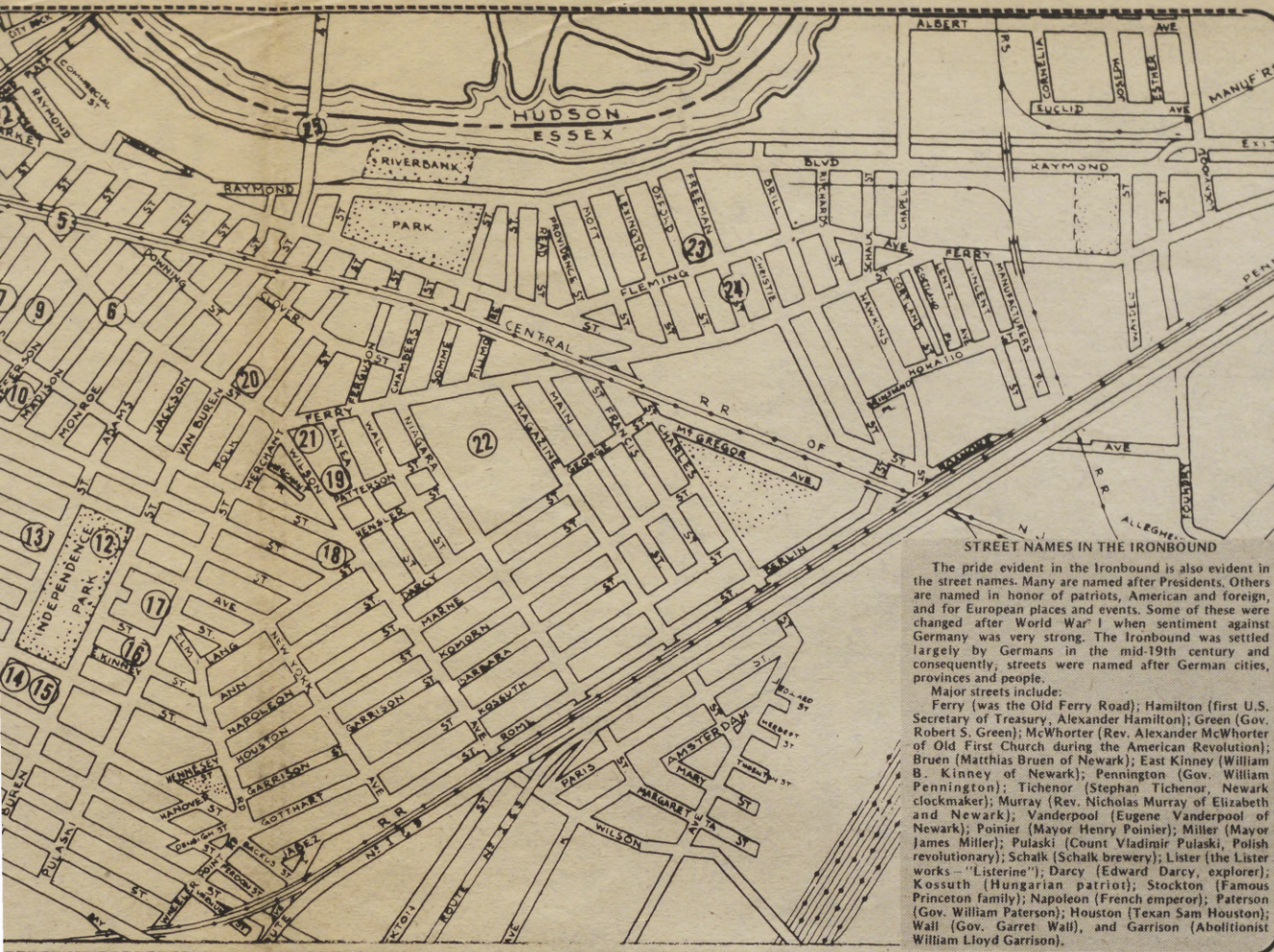
(18) HENSLER HOUSE, 426 Lafayette St. This is the largest home in the immediate area. As was the

uma volta

Este guia do Ironbound foi primeiro publicado por o Comitê de Preservação e Monumentos de Newark. Foi preparado por Anthony Vacca e Jack Sheehan, em cooperação com Elizabeth Del Tufo, Dawn Lospaluto, Margaret Manhardt, Donald Dust, e a Câmara de Comércio do Alto Newark e a Biblioteca Pública de Newark.

A guia original foi revisada por Lawrence Parsons da Secretaria de Informações Públicas de Newark. A tradução em espanhol é por Raúl Dávila da mesma Secretaria.

A tradução em português é por estudantes do Liceu East Side, sob o direção de Maria Manuela Cardiellos, coordenadora bilingüe de este escola.



STREET NAMES IN THE IRONBOUND

The pride evident in the Ironbound is also evident in the street names. Many are named after Presidents. Others are named in honor of patriots, American and foreign, and for European places and events. Some of these were changed after World War I when sentiment against Germany was very strong. The Ironbound was settled largely by Germans in the mid-19th century and consequently, streets were named after German cities, provinces and people.

Major streets include: Ferry (was the Old Ferry Road); Hamilton (first U.S. Secretary of Treasury, Alexander Hamilton); Green (Gov. Robert S. Green); McWhorter (Rev. Alexander McWhorter of Old First Church during the American Revolution); Bruen (Matthias Bruen of Newark); East Kinney (William B. Kinney of Newark); Pennington (Gov. William Pennington); Tichenor (Stephen Tichenor, Newark clockmaker); Murray (Rev. Nicholas Murray of Elizabeth and Newark); Vanderpool (Eugene Vanderpool of Newark); Poinier (Mayor Henry Poinier); Miller (Mayor James Miller); Pulaski (Count Vladimir Pulaski, Polish revolutionary); Schalk (Schalk brewery); Lister (the Lister works - "Listerine"); Darcy (Edward Darcy, explorer); Kossuth (Hungarian patriot); Stockton (Famous Princeton family); Napoleon (French emperor); Paterson (Gov. William Paterson); Houston (Texan Sam Houston); Wall (Gov. Garret Wall), and Garrison (Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison).

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(12) INDEPENDENCE PARK. Originally named Eastside Park, this 12.5-acre tract was developed by the Essex County Park Commission in 1896 as one of the first neighborhood parks that could be enjoyed by nearby residents without transportation. In 1922, the community leaders submitted a petition to the Park Commission requesting the name be changed to Independence Park so that it could bring a new significance to the foreign-born residents about the tenets of democracy. The name was officially changed on July 4, 1923. The park features broad green lawns and winding walks, as well as a fine assortment of mature sycamores. Independence is the largest park in the Ironbound. The Essex County Park Commission, under whose administration it falls, is the oldest park commission in the nation.

(13) HOLY TRINITY LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 207 Adams St. This red-brick building, with white trim, represents the Lithuanian influx into the Ironbound. The structure, built in 1917, replaced a wooden edifice nearby. It is modeled on twin-towered churches in Venice, Italy. The once substantial Lithuanian population around the park is all but dispersed now and the Romanesque church is in need of repair.

(14) OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 259 Oliver St. This church was built in 1955 to replace the mission-like structure near Penn Station which served Italian-Americans for more than 60 years. The construction of this yellow-orange brick structure also represents the shift in recent years of the Italian population to the area south of Independence Park.

(15) ST. MICHAEL'S RUSSIAN ORTHODOX GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH, 277 Oliver St. Built in 1910 directly across from what was then Eastside Park, this small orange brick edifice has three lovely gold onion domes, originally copper but recently changed to fiberglass. Both the fiberglassing and brickwork, done in 1954, were attempts to deal with the pollution caused by the heavy industry of this area. The parish consists of some 350 people, most of whom are of Russian/East European background and live outside the area.

(16) ST. CASIMIR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 83 Pulaski St. This structure was built in 1919 for the large Polish area of the Ironbound bordering Pulaski Street. Italian Renaissance in style, this twin-towered and contrasting brick church is especially fine in the interior. The seating capacity is very large and the church continues to anchor the still substantial Polish neighborhood. The church also operates a grammar school.

(17) EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, 238 Van Buren St. East Side is the Ironbound's only high school. Built in 1911 to provide the area's youth with industrial and manual education, it remains today an institution for technical training. The curriculum is, however, now multi-faceted. An auditorium and gymnasium were added in the 1950s; and further additions in the 1970s. East Side remains the most ethnically and racially mixed high school in Newark.

(18) HENSLEY HOUSE, 426 Lafayette St. Now used as the Buyus Funeral Home, the structure only slightly resembles the house of years ago. Constructed in the late 19th Century, it is the largest home in the immediate area. As was the custom in the

Victorian Era, Joseph Hensler built his house directly across the street from his brewery so that he could supervise operations at all times. Some original pieces, including stained glass windows, woodwork and interior arches, have been preserved by the present owner.

(19) NEWARK PUBLIC BATHS, Wilson Avenue and Paterson Street. Referred to as the Eastside Public Baths, this structure was one of many that served residents throughout Newark in the days when indoor plumbing was rare. The structure includes an indoor swimming pool. Over the years, a disproportionate number of men to women users has been the rule. This is one of two Newark bath houses still open to the public and the swimming pool in the center is widely used by Ironbound residents.

(20) VORWAERTS TURN VEREIN HALL, 192 Ferry St. The earliest listing for this structure is in the 1889 directory. Built on property once owned by St. James Church, this brick and brownstone edifice housed a German fraternal organization. The name can be translated into the Forward Social Club and perhaps the concern for social welfare is reflected in the word Vorwaerts (Forward) cut into the facade of the building.

(21) ST. STEPHAN'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, Ferry Street and Wilson Avenue. This German church quaintly dominates the busy intersection. Built in 1874, in an area that was then largely German, St. Stephan's is a fine example of a Romanesque red-brick church and its steeple gives a rather subtle Georgian-Colonial effect. The interior features imported German woodcarving with a merry-go-round with rotating statues, pulpit and outstanding Italian paintings. The architect was George Staehlin and many of the interior pieces are donations of the Hensler family. The church is on the National Register of Historic Places.

(22) EXCEL CORP. PLASTICS PLANT, 290 Ferry Street. Founded in 1872, this complex was first known as the Celluloid Corporation of America. The company was founded by John W. Hyatt, who in 1868 invented celluloid. His discovery was, in fact, the first plastic cellulose nitrate, from which the entire plastics industry has sprung. In the late 1800s, the company manufactured products including the famous "iron" collars and cuffs, pipe bits, beer scrapers, organ stopkeys and many other items. The complex was constructed prior to the residential development of the Ironbound, which was then mostly farmland and meadows. Celluloid manufacturing ceased in 1949.

(23) ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 68 Fleming Ave. Gothic in style, this handsome brownstone structure was built in 1881 in a largely Irish area. The Ballantine brewing empire, located directly across the street, donated the principal funds to construct the church. Architect Jeremiah O'Rourke of Newark designed the building, which is noted for its rich interior.

(24) P. BALLANTINE & SONS BREWERY, Ferry and Freeman streets. Closed in 1972, this once huge complex is now partly demolished. Built by Peter Ballantine after his move from High Street about 1840, this was at one time the largest brewing establishment in the United States. Parts of some buildings are still standing and being used commercially. There are plans to redevelop the tract as an industrial park.

(25) JACKSON STREET SWING BRIDGE. Opened to traffic on Nov. 25, 1897, this steam-powered bridge is under the joint control of Essex and Hudson counties. The span of the bridge is 705 feet and connects the Ironbound to the Town of Harrison.

5. A ESTAÇÃO DA RUA FERRY. As ruas Ferry e Prospect. Este edifício em forma de V, serviu como apeadeiro para a companhia ferroviária de Newark e New York, segundo a inscrição da sua pedra angular do ano 1857. O andar inferior serviu de despacho de bilhetes de passageiros e sala de espera, mas as linhas férreas foram elevadas dos terrenos em 1890, e esta foi convertida num mercado. (Agora demolida.)

6. A RUA FERRY. Foi criada no ano 1765 mediante um Acto da legislatura Colonial autorizando a construção de uma estrada, que logo seria conhecida por a Velha Estrada Ferry. Esta rua formou parte da primeira estrada directa entre Newark e o Rio Hudson. Em 1849 a base velha de toca madeira da estrada foi substituída por tabuas de madeira pulida, o nome foi trocado por Plank Road (Estrada de Tabuas) e fez-se pagar uma portagem para se poder passar nela. Em 1899 quando terminou o seu privilegio de portagem a estrada foi entregue a administração dos condados do Essex e Hudson. Em 1913 o extremo oriental da mesma foi reconstruído para formar parte da via pública conhecida como Lincoln Highway. Hoje o extremo ocidental da estrada velha é uma via pública vibrante e cheia de movimento. Os seus estabelecimentos comerciais não param de vender e não passa um só dia sem que não hajam acidentes ou engarrafamento de trânsito. A Rua Ferry é o coração comercial de 'O Ironbound,' onde se faz evidente a dominação dos portugueses e espanhóis.

7. A IGREJA EPISCOPAL DE CRISTO. Rua Prospect No 76. Esta igreja de pedra arenosa de cor foi construída entre 1848 e 1850. É um elemento singular de Estilo Gótico Americano. O seu arquitecto foi Frank Wills, que construiu a igreja em um lugar rodeado de indústrias para assim poder servir a mais humilde das congregações! A nobre e monumental estrutura, agora vazia e desfigurada está em um estado desesperante de necessidade de ser usado. A igreja de Cristo é talvez o melhor exemplo daquele estilo no estado.

8. A IGREJA CATOLICA E ROMANA DE SÃO JOSE. Ruas Lafayette e Prospect. Construída em 1858, a Igreja de São José foi até 1929, a já desaparecida Quinta Igreja Batista. Em 1928, os residentes espanhóis e portugueses do Ironbound uniram os seus esforços e obtiveram o edifício. Esta igreja de ladrilhos estilo Renascimento Grego modificado, perdeu o seu campanário à vários anos atrás. A freguesia portuguesa foi construída em 1950 a Igreja de Nossa Senhora de Fatima.

Um edifício novo, terminado em 1966, acolhe hoje a paróquia espanhola e tem o nome Imaculado Coração de Maria. A troca de nome foi devido à confusão criada entre esta igreja e outra de mesmo nome na rua West Market. A igreja velha é utilizada para dar umas poucas missas durante a semana e como Anexo da Escola da Rua Lafayette. O aspecto mais excepcional do templo são as catatumbas no sótão de mesmo. Cópias daquelas que existem em Roma, as catatumbas tem criptas que contem imagens de cera dos Santos espanhóis.

9. A IGREJA CATOLICA E ROMANA DE NOSSA SENHORA DE FATIMA. Rua Congress No. 82. Esta igreja foi construída em 1958 para acolher a grande e crescente população portuguesa de Newark. A Igreja de Nossa Senhora de Fátima é um edifício moderno, de ladrilhos alaranjados e pedra caliza. A igreja foi a primeira a ser construída exclusivamente para a comunidade portuguesa de Newark.

10. A IGREJA CATÓLICA E ROMANA DE SÃO TIAGO (Saint James). Rua Lafayette No. 250. Foi construída em 1863-66 com pedra arenosa de cor parda avermelhada das minas locais. Esta sólida estrutura Gótica foi a alma e coração do que então era uma área predominante irlandesa. A igreja é uma criação do arquitecto católico mas prolífico, Patrick G. Keely, e é verdadeiramente a única na sua classe, já que foram os seus paroquianos os que ofereceram não só o dinheiro para a construção mas também a mão de obra. As suas características exteriores, assim como a torre do meio com 235 pés de altura que dominam a área, podem ver-se dos pontos e estradas da vizinhança. A igreja conjuntamente com o convento, a Casa

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Paroquial, a escola e o hospital, ocupam um espaço de 1-1/2 quadras no coração do "Down Neck." A igreja aparece no registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos.

O HOSPITAL, DE SAINT JAMES, fundado em 1900, ficava originalmente ao lado da igreja e foi mudado para um novo edifício de cinco andares, na Rua Jefferson No. 155, em 1961. O mesmo está a ser administrado pelas Irmãs de São José. Conta com mais de 200 habitações e unidades de cuidado de doenças de coração. Além de prestar serviço aos residentes e trabalhadores do Ironbound, São James serve de quartel, durante emergências, ao Aeroporto de Newark, ao Porto de Newark e as fábricas locais. A capela do hospital tem as janelas vidradas a cores, a representar vários Santos dos países de origem dos residentes da área.

11. A COMPANHIA DE VERNIZ MURPHY. Foi estabelecida em 1865. A sua vasta operação chegou a converter-se em uma das maiores fábricas entre a numerosas fábricas de Pinturas e Verniz que faziam negócio em Newark, e que chegaram a converter-se na quinta Indústria mais importante da cidade, no começo do século. Por essa época seis filiações importantes compreendiam o complexo da companhia Murphy, das quais um se edifício se mantém em pe hoje. Uma característica notável do sólido edifício, que fica no lado Oeste da McWhorter, perto da Rua Vesey, é a figura em pedra de uma carroça Romana numa das paredes, levando uma lata de Verniz Murphy.

12. O PARQUE DA INDEPENDENCIA. Originalmente teve o nome de Parque Este (East Side Park). Este bocado de terreno de 12.5 hectares foi arranjado pela comissão de Parques do Condado do Essex no ano 1896, como um dos primeiros parques da vizinhança, ao qual os residentes podiam ir sem necessidade de transporte. Em 1922, os líderes da comunidade submeteram uma petição à Comissão de Parques requerendo que o nome do Parque fosse trocado por Independência, de maneira que pudesse dar algum novo significado aos princípios de democracia para os residentes de origem estrangeira. O nome foi mudado oficialmente a 4 de Julho de 1923. O parque conta com amplos prados verdes e caminhos serpenteiros, assim como uma fina variedade de sicómoros. O Parque da Independência é o maior do Ironbound. A Comissão de Parques do Condado do Essex pela qual é administrado, é a comissão de parques mais antiga da nação.

13. A IGREJA CATOLICA LITUANA DE SANTA TRINIDADE. Rua Adams No. 207. Este edifício de ladrilhos vermelhos, com frisos brancos, representa a influência lituana no Ironbound. A estrutura construída em 1917, substituiu um edifício de madeira da zona. Está desenhado segundo as igrejas de torre gêmeas de Veneza, em Itália. O que em uma ocasião foi uma comunidade substancial de lituanos ao redor do parque, hoje já se dispersou e a igreja de estilo Romano necessita reparações.

14. A IGREJA CATOLICA ROMANA DE NOSSA SENHORA DO CARMELO. Rua Oliver No. 259. Esta igreja foi construída em 1955 para substituir a estrutura tipo missão perto da Estação Ferroviária Pensilvânia, e rendeu serviços aos italianos por mais de 60 anos. A construção de ladrilhos amarelo-laranjado de este edifício representa a mudança da comunidade italiana da área para o sector do Parque da Independência, nos anos recentes.

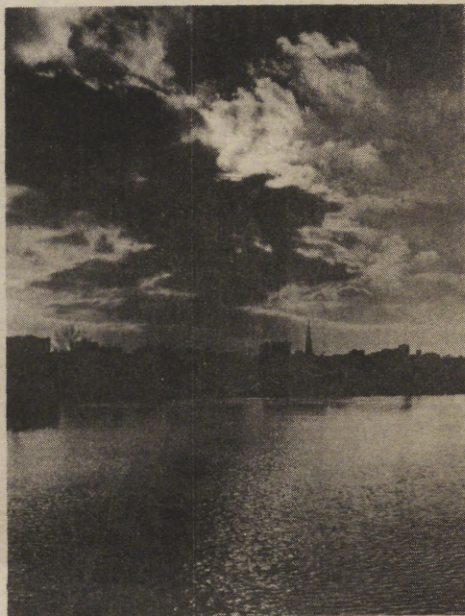
15. A IGREJA CATOLICA ORTODOXA RUSSA GREGA DE SÃO MIGUEL. Rua Oliver 277. Construída em 1910 directamente no lado oposto do antigo Parque East Side, este

pequeno edifício de ladrilhos cor de laranja tem tres belos campanários dourados, em forma de cebola, que originalmente erao de cobre, e que agora foram trocadas por "fiberglass." Tanto o trabalho de ladrilhos como o "fiberglass" são productos de uma reconstrução feita em 1954, como uma medida de prevenção contra a população do causada pelas indústrias da área. A paróquia conta com cerca de 350 paroquianos, muitos dos quais são de descendência Russa, Europa Oriental e vivem fora da área.

16. A IGREJA CATOLICA E ROMANA DE SÃO CASEMIRO. No. 83 da Rua Pulaski. Esta igreja foi construída em 1919 para acolher a grande população polaca do Ironbound ao lado esta mesma rua. De estilo Renascentista Italiano, esta igreja de campanários gêmeos e tijolo a contrastar é especialmente bonita interiormente. Esta igreja tem uma grande afluência de pessoas, e continuará tendo e servindo a grande população polaca das vizinhanças. A igreja alem disto tem também uma escola primária.

17. O LICEU EAST SIDE. No. 238 da Van Buren. Este liceu é o único no Ironbound. Foi construído em 1911 para encorajar a juventude desta área a uma melhor educação industrial e manual. Hoje continua sendo uma instituição de treino técnico. O seu currículo de estudos tem passado por muitas faces. Um auditório e ginásio foram agregados nas décadas dos anos cinquenta e outras adições nos anos 70. Étnica e racialmente esta escola continua a ser a escola superior mais mista de Newark.

18. A CASA HENSLER. No. Rua Lafayette 426. Agora é usada como Buyus (casa Funerária). A construção é apenas parecida com o antigo edifício, construído no fim do século 19, e era a casa maior da área. Como era costume durante o reinado da



(14) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE NUESTRA SENORA DEL CARMELO, Calle Oliver No. 259. Esta iglesia fue construída en 1955 para reemplazar la estructura tipo misión cerca de la Estación de Trenes Pensilvania, y rindió servicios a los italianos por mas de 60 años. La construcción de ladrillos amarillo-naranja de este edificio representa la mudanza de la comunidad italiana del area hacia el sector sur del Parque de la Independencia, en años recientes.

(15) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ORTODOXA RUSA/GRIEGA DE SAN MIGUEL, Calle Oliver 277. Construída en 1910, directamente lado opuesto del antiguo Parque Eastside, este pequeño edificio de ladrillos color naranja tiene tres bellas cúpulas dorada en forma de cebolla, que originalmente eran de cobre, y que ahora han sido reemplazadas por "fiberglass." Tanto el trabajo de ladrillos como el "fiberglass" son productos de una reconstrucción hecha en 1954, como una medida de prevención contra la contaminación ambiental, causada por las industrias del area. La parroquia cuenta con unos 350 feligreses, muchos de los cuales son de descendencia Rusa/Europea Oriental y viven fuera del area.

(16) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE SAN CASIMIRO, Calle Pulaski 83. Esta estructura fue construída en 1919 para acomodar la gran población polaca de 'El Ironbound', al margen de la Calle Pulaski. De estilo Renacentista Italiano, este edificio de campanarios gemelos y ladrillos contrastantes, es especialmente hermoso en su interior. Sienta una capacidad de feligreses bastante grande y continúa sirviendo de ancla a la aún substancialmente importante población polaca del vecindario. La iglesia opera, además, una escuela elemental.

(17) LA ESCUELA SUPERIOR EAST SIDE, Calle Van Buren 238. Esta es la única escuela superior de 'El Ironbound'. Fue construída en 1911 para proveer a la juventud del area de educación industrial y manual. Aún hoy, continua siendo una institución de entrenamiento técnico. Su curriculum de estudios, tiene sin embargo, muchas facetas. Una sala auditorium y un gimnasio fueron añadidos en la década de los años cincuenta y otras adiciones en la década del 70. Étnica y racialmente, esta escuela continua siendo la escuela superior mas mixta de Newark.

(18) LA CASA HENSLER, Calle Lafayette 426. Alberga hoy la Funeraria Buyus. Su estructura apenas se asemeja a la casa de hace algunos años. Construída al final del siglo XIX, es la casa mas grande de las inmediaciones. Siguiendo la costumbre Victoriana, Joseph Hensler construyó su casa directamente, al otro lado de la calle donde radicaba su cerveceria, para así poder supervisar las operaciones en todo momento. Algunas de las piezas originales, incluyendo vitrales de colores, el trabajo en madera y los arcos interiores, han sido preservados por su dueño actual.

(19) LOS BANOS PUBLICOS DE NEWARK, Avenida Wilson y Calle Paterson. Estos baños son también conocidos como los Baños Públicos del 'East Side.' Su edificio fue uno de varios que sirvió a los residentes de todo Newark, en tiempos en que las cañerías interiores eran poco comunes. Su interior alberga también una piscina. A través de los años, un número desproporcionado de hombres le han usado, por regla general, mas que las mujeres. Este es uno de dos baños públicos que siguen rindiendo servicios a la ciudad de Newark, y que se mantienen abiertos al público. Su piscina central es usada ampliamente por los residentes de 'El Ironbound.'

Rainha Vitoria, Joseph Hensler construído esta casa en frente da sua cervejaria para poder dirigir as suas operações em todos o momento. Algumas das peças originais, como janelas de vidro, trabalhos de madeira, e adornamentos interiores, pertencem agora ao seu novo dono.

19. BANHOS PUBLICOS DE NEWARK. Situados na Avenida Wilson e rua Paterson, também chamados "East Side Public Baths," este edifício foi o que serviu a cidade de Newark quando não havia canalização de água em casas. O seu interior existe uma enorme piscina. Durante anos grande quantidades de homens e mulheres tam tem usado. Esta é uma das casas que ainda está aberta ao público, a sua piscina central e muito usada pelos residentes do Ironbound.

20. VORWAERTS TURN VEREIN HALL. Na Ferry St. 192. Este edifício foi construído em 1889. A qual era da propriedade da igreja de Saint James. Este predio de tijolo castanho é o lugar das organizações dos alemães. O seu nome pode ser traduzido para "Club Social à Frente" e talvez por isso e por a preocupação e bem estar social de sua gente a palavra "Vorwaerts" (afrente) aparece esculpida na fachada do edifício.

21. A IGREJA DE CRISTO UNIDA DE SAO ESTEVAO. Rua Ferry e Avenida Wilson. Esta igreja alemã domina com o seu encanto a interseção comercial e activa do Ironbound. Construída em 1874, numa área que era então alemã, a Igreja de São Estevão é um grande exemplo de edifícios de tijolos vermelhos estilo Romanesco, enquanto que o seu campanário tem efeito do estilo Georgiano-Colonial. No interior destacam-se tabuas de madeira importadas da Alemanha, com imagens religiosas esculpidas; o seu altar e pinturas Italianas. O seu arquitecto foi George Staehlin, e muitas das peças interiores foram oferecidas pela família de Hensler. A igreja aparece no Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos.

22. A CORPORACAO EXCEL, PLANTA DE PLASTICOS. No. 290 da Rua Ferry. Esta fabrica foi a primeira a ser conhecida como corporação de celuloide da America e foi fundada por John W. Hyatt, que em 1869 inventou a celuloide. Foi devido a esta invenção que a industria do plastico comecou. No fim de 1800 esta companhia produziu colares e punhos posticos de ferro, embucaduras para pipas, raspadores de cerveja e muitos outros artigos. Este edificio foi construído principalmente para o desenvolvimento do Ironbound, o qual nessa altura era só quintas efiaadas. A companhia de celuloide terminou em 1949.

23. A IGREJA CATOLICA E ROMANA DE SAO ELISEU. No. 68 da Avenida Fleming. De estilo gotico, esta bonita estrutura de pedra arenisca de cor pardo avermelhado foi construída em 1881, em um sector altamente irlandes. O imperio cervejero dos Ballantine, localizado directamente ao outro lado da rua, ofereceu a principal parte de tras para a construção da igreja. O arquitecto Jeremiah O'Rourke, de Newark, desenhou o edificio que se destingue por o seu rico interior.

24. A CERVEJARIA BALLANTINE E FILHOS. Situada nas Ruas Ferry e Freeman. Esta imenso complexo industrial, fechou em 1972 e, esta hoje quase destruído na sua totalidade. Em 1840, Peter Ballantine mudou o seu negocio da Rua High para o montar no recém construído complexo, que nessa época foi convertido na maior industria de cerveja dos Estados Unidos. Partes de alguns desses edificios ainda estao em pe e sao usados comercialmente. Presentemente fazem-se planos para esse terreno ser convertido num parque industrial.

25. A PONTE MOVEDICA DA RUA JACKSON. Esta ponte foi aberta ao trafico a 25 de Novembro de 1897. Esta de 705 pes liga o Ironbound com a cidade de Harrison e uteliza um mecanismo a vapor para ser aberta e deixar passar as embarcações do rio. Esta administrada e controlada pelos Condados de Essex e Hudson.

(20) VORWAERTS TURN VEREIN HALL, Calle Ferry 192. La referencia mas vieja de este edificio data del 1889. Fue construído en terrenos pertenecientes a la Iglesia Saint James. El edificio de ladrillos y piedra arenisca de color pardo rojizo, fue originalmente la sede de una organización fraternal alemana. Su nombre alemán puede traducirse: 'Club Social Adelante.' Tal vez por eso, y por la preocupación de sus fundadores por el progreso del bienestar social de su gente, la palabra alemana 'Vorwaerts' (Adelante) aparece esculpida en la fachada del edificio.

(21) LA IGLESIA DE CRISTO UNIDA DE SAN ESTEBAN, Calle Ferry y Ave. Wilson. Esta iglesia alemana domina con su encanto la intersección comercial mas activa de 'El Ironbound.' Construída en 1874, en area que era entonces mayormente alemana, la Iglesia de San Esteban es un gran ejemplo de edificios de ladrillos rojos estilo Romanesco, mientras que su cúpula le aporta un efecto Georgiano-Colonial. En el interior, se destacan tallas de madera importadas de Alemania, con un torno de Imágenes religiosas que dan vueltas; su púlpito y varias importantes pinturas Italianas. El arquitecto fue George Staehlin, y muchas de las piezas interiores fueron regalo de la familia Hensler. La Iglesia aparece en el Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos.

22. LA CORPORACION EXCEL, PLANTA DE PLASTICOS, Calle Ferry 290. Fundado en 1872, este complejo fue primero conocido como la Corporación de Celuloide de América. La compañía fue establecida por John W. Hyatt, quien en 1868 inventó el celuloide. Su descubrimiento fue, de hecho, el primer nitrato de celulosa plástico del cual se derivó toda la industria de plásticos. A fines de siglo, la compañía manufacturaba productos que incluían los famosos collares y puños postizos de "hierro," embocaduras para pipas, raspadores de cerveza, llaves para organos y muchos otros artículos. El complejo fue construído anteriormente al desarrollo residencial de 'El Ironbound,' que para aquel entonces estaba mayormente constituido por fincas y prados. La manufactura del celuloide terminó en el año 1949.

23. LA IGLESIA CATOLICA ROMANA DE SAN ELISEO, Ave. Fleming 68. De estilo gótico, esta hermosa estructura de piedra arenisca de color pardo rojizo fue construída en 1881, en un sector altamente irlandés. El imperio cervecero de los Ballantine, localizado directamente al otro lado de la calle, donó los fondos principales para la construcción de la iglesia. El arquitecto Jeremiah O'Rourke, de Newark, diseñó el edificio, que se distingue por su rico interior.

24. LA CERVECERIA P. BALLANTINE E HIJOS, Calles Ferry y Freeman. Este imenso complejo de edificios, cerro en 1972 y hoy está parcialmente destruído. En 1840, Peter Ballantine mudó su negocio de la Calle High para ubicarlo en el recién construído complejo, que en esta época se convirtió en el establecimiento cervecero mas grande de los Estados Unidos. Partes de algunos de los edificios están aún en pie y se usan comercialmente. Se hacen planes, al presente, para convertir el lugar en un parque industrial.

25. EL PUENTE MOVEDIZO DE LA CALLE JACKSON. El puente fue abierto al tráfico en Nov. 25 del 1897. El puente de 705 pies, conecta 'El Ironbound' con el pueblo de Harrison y utiliza un mecanismo al vapor para abrirse y dar paso a las embarcaciones del río. Está administrado y controlado por los condados de Essex y Hudson.

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de la vecindad. La iglesia, conjuntamente con el convento, la Casa Parroquial, la escuela y el hospital, ocupa un espacio de 1-1/2 cuadras en el corazón de "Down Neck." La iglesia aparece en el Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos.

EL HOSPITAL SAINT JAMES, fundado en el 1900, quedaba originalmente adyacente a la iglesia y fue mudado a un nuevo edificio de cinco plantas, en la Calle Jefferson No. 155, en 1961. El mismo está administrado por las Hermanas de San José. Cuenta con mas de 200 habitaciones y unidades de Cuidado Intensivo y Cuidado de Enfermedades Coronarias. Además de rendir servicio a los residentes y trabajadores de 'El Ironbound,' Saint James sirve de cuartel, durante emergencias, al Aeropuerto Internacional de Newark, el Puerto de Newark y a las facotrias locales. En las ventanas de vitrales de colores de la capilla, estan representados varios santos de los países de origen de los residentes del area.

(11) LA COMPANIA DE BARNIZ MURPHY, fue establecida en 1865. Su vasta operación llegó a convertirle en una de las mas grandes fábricas, de entre las numerosas fábricas de Pinturas y Barniz que hacían negocio en Newark, y que llegaron a convertirse en la quinta industria importante de la ciudad, a comienzos del siglo. Para esa época, seis estructuras importantes comprendían el complejo de la Compañía Murphy, de las cuales un solo edificio permanece en pie hoy. Una característica notable del sólido edificio, que queda en el lado Oeste de McWhorter, cerca de la Calle Vesey, es la talla en piedra de una carroza Romana llevando una lata de Barniz Murphy, sobre una de sus paredes.

(12) EL PARQUE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. Originalmente llevó el nombre de El Parque del Lado Este (Eastside Park). Este trocho de terreno de 12.5 acres fue desarrollado por la Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex en el año 1896, como uno de los primeros parques de vecindario, al cual podían acudir los residentes sin necesidad de transportación. En 1922, los líderes de la comunidad sometieron una petición a la Comisión de Parques requiriendo que se le cambiara el nombre al de Parque de la Independencia, de modo que pudiera aportar algún significado nuevo a los principios de la democracia para los residentes de origen extranjero. El nombre fue cambiado oficialmente el 4 de Julio de 1923. El parque cuenta con amplos prados verdes y caminos serpenteiros, así como una fina variedad de sicómoros. El Parque de la Independencia es el mas grande de 'El Ironbound.' La Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex, por la cual es administrado, es la comisión de parques mas antigua de la nación.

(13) LA IGLESIA CATOLICA LITUANA DE LA SANTA TRINIDAD, Calle Adams No. 207. Este edificio de ladrillos rojos, con frisos blancos, representa el influjo lituano de 'El Ironbound.' La estructura, construída en 1917, reemplazo un edificio de madera de las cercañas. Está diseñado según las iglesias de doble torre de Veneza, en Italia. Lo que en una ocasión fuera una comunidad substancial de lituanos alrededor del parque, hoy se ha dispersado y la iglesia de estilo Romanesco necesita reparaciones.